

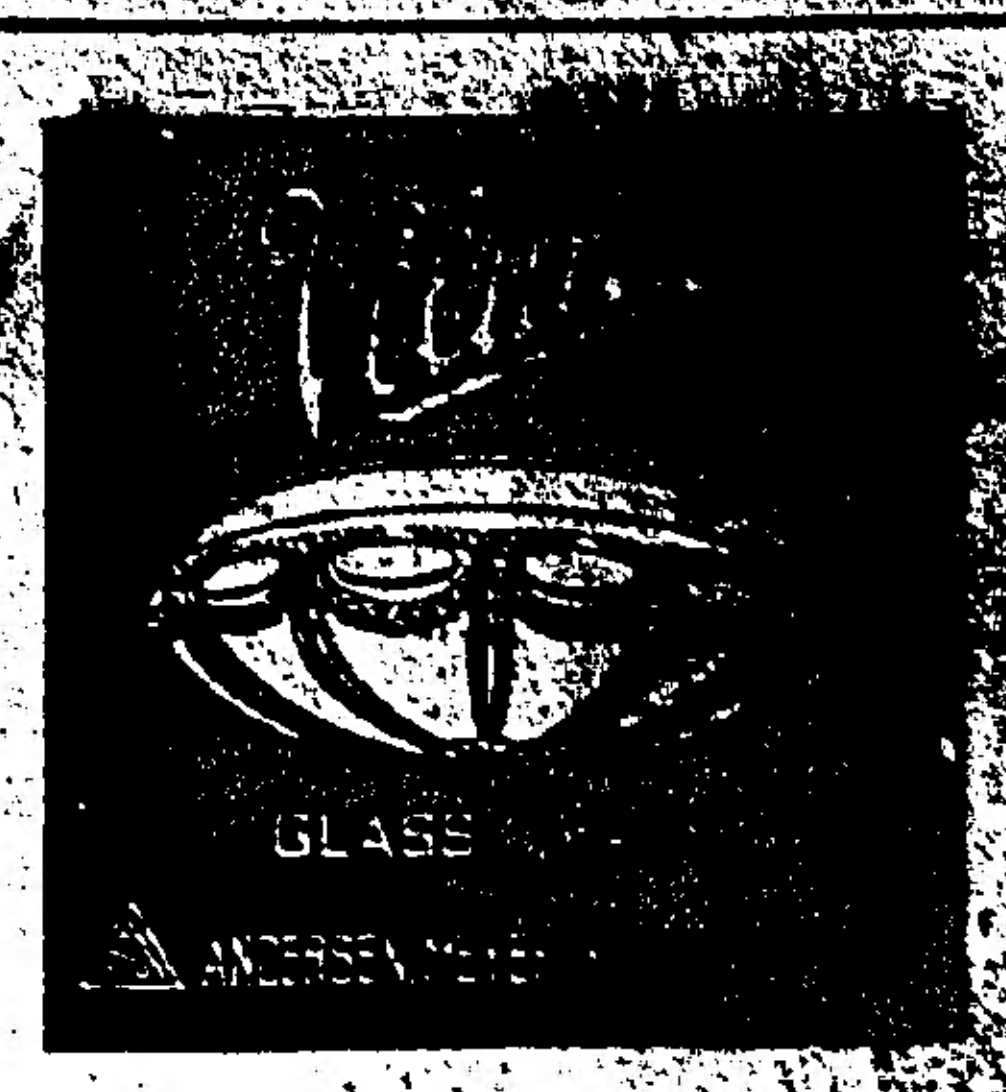


The Hongkong Telegraph

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UPPER SILESIA.

Outline of Recommendations.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, October 12.

The Council of the League of Nations has forwarded its recommendations to M. Briand as regards Upper Silesia, which are of a complex character, but substantially amount to a proposal for the establishment of a political frontier-line practically based upon the plebiscite, with stipulations for the regulation of public supply services and railways over varying periods of years, abolition of Customs duties, and the maintenance of the German Mark as currency.

German Cabinet's Attitude.

Berlin, October 12.

An official message says that at a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, declared that if the League of Nations' decision regarding Silesia was really as reported, a new situation would be created which would prejudice the conditions under which the present Government assumed the conduct of affairs. The Cabinet decision was deferred until it is officially notified of the verdict of the Supreme Council.

THE ALLIED DEBT TO THE U.S.

Commission to Control Funding.

Washington, October 12.

Instead of Mr. Mellon (Secretary to the Treasury) being entrusted with plenary powers as regards funding of the foreign debt due to the United States as stated in a cable of the 7th inst., it is now expected that the Bill which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has tentatively approved will be passed, creating a commission under Mr. Mellon's chairmanship.

[The previous message stated: The question of funding nearly ten billion dollars worth of Allied war debts to the United States was raised by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Mellon urged that Congress should take early action towards giving him the fullest authority to conduct funding negotiations as early as possible. The indebtedness of one Allied nation to another must also be considered; in other words, America must co-operate with other creditor nations in arranging a plan of settlement. The Governments of Europe, who owed about nine-tenths of the total debt, would in a year be in a condition to pay interest, of which none had yet been collected. No foreign government had suggested the cancellation of debt since 1919. Mr. Mellon deprecated the deferring of funding legislation until after the Conference. Several members objected to placing such a vast power in the hands of one man.]

Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer's Mission.

New York, October 12.

The ex-chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, now Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, who has arrived on a financial mission, was met by a Treasury representative. It is expected that he will confer regarding interest payments on loans from the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

British Shipping Expert Arrives in U.S.

New York, October 12.

Sir Ernest Raeburn has arrived here. His mission is stated to be to adjust certain shipping questions affecting Britain and the United States, including the valuation of ex-German shipping held by America.

[Sir Ernest Raeburn, who has been extensively associated with the shipping world, occupied important official posts in that connection during the war, especially in respect of shipping relations between Britain and the U.S., being stationed for some time at Washington.]

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

More Outspoken Comment by U.S. Press.

New York, October 12.

Fierce Press criticism of the Panama Bill continues. The Times states that Senator Lodge voiced President Harding's opinion in urging rejection of the Bill and describes it as a passade by the Senate as thoroughly bad business. Every possible step should be taken to undo the mischief. The Administration ought not to lose any time in letting foreign Governments and Americans know that it will go no further.

BULGARIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

Members of the Radaslavoff Administration on Trial.

Sofia, October 13.

The trial of the Radaslavoff Cabinet, which was in office at the time of Bulgaria's entry into the war, has opened in the High Court.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

Settlement Reached.

Venice, October 13.

The Austrian and Hungarian delegations, under the presidency of the Italian Foreign Minister, have arrived at a settlement of the dispute over West Hungary.

DEATH OF SENATOR KNOX.

Washington, October 13.

The death has occurred of the Republican Senator Knox. [Senator Philander Chase Knox, born 1853, was Attorney-General in the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. In 1909 he was appointed Secretary of State (i.e., Foreign Secretary) by President Taft.]

THE IRISH DELIBERATIONS.

Stricter Observance of the Truce.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 12.

It is stated that the Irish peace conference has appointed a committee consisting of three representatives from each side to consider questions relating to stricter observance of the truce in Ireland.

Conference on Truce Question.

London, October 12.

Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Worthington Evans on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Michael Collins, Barton, and Duggan, of the Irish delegation, conferred for three hours for the purpose of considering the question of the Irish truce. General Macready attended to deal with technical points. The results will be reported to the full conference to-morrow.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S OVERTURES.

Will Viscount Grey Head a New Administration?

London, October 12.

A letter from Lord Robert Cecil is published supporting Viscount Grey's criticisms of the Government on the 10th inst. Lord Robert says we want an administration which will have a clear, definite programme and will pursue the even tenour of the way undisturbed by passing gusts of popular excitement. He suggests that Viscount Grey will be the man to head such an administration. Lord Robert is prepared to co-operate with Viscount Grey, despite the fact that the latter is a Liberal. He urges all who think similarly to join in an effort to restore to Britain an administration which will give security at home and command confidence abroad.

[Viscount Grey, ex-Foreign Minister, made at Berwick on the 10th inst. his first political speech since his retirement in 1916, this being regarded as forecasting his re-entry into political life with active participation in the councils of the Independent Liberal party. He denounced the Coalition as having lost both its *raison d'être* and the confidence of the country, and condemned the Government's past Irish policy, but approved the Conference and warned the Irish representatives against forcing negotiations to a point where the British people would believe that their self-preservation was endangered. For instance, the naval defence of the two islands must be under one authority.]

RUSO-ASIATIC CO. NEGOTIATIONS FUTILE.

Political Conditions Render Agreement Impracticable.

London, October 12.

Contrary to anticipations, the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Co. mentioned in previous cables announces the failure of the protracted negotiations with the Soviet Government for the return of the company's properties. The company's chairman, Mr. Leslie Urquhart, who spent three weeks in Moscow negotiating a draft contract, has written Mr. Krassin showing the impossibility of any dealings with the Soviet authorities. He says that the political and economic condition of Russia is so impossible that the company prefers to remain as claimants against Russia for the Soviet's unlawful appropriation of its properties and working capital than to enter into a contract for their return, since so long as the Communist party controls the Soviet Government the former could through its instruments the Cheka, or Extraordinary Commission, the Third International, and professional unions, render any agreement with the Soviet Government inoperative.

[Previous messages intimated that Mr. Urquhart had made considerable progress with negotiations during his visit to Moscow.]

THE CEASARWITCH RESULT.

Yutot Wins the Long-Distance Handicap.

London, October 12.

The Caesarwitch Handicap resulted as follows: 1. Yutot (100-8); 2. Charleville (40-1); 3. Harrier (5-1). Seventeen ran. The winner was four lengths in front of the second, while the third was another five lengths behind.

POPLAR'S RECALCITRANT COUNCILLORS RELEASED.

London, October 12.

The Divisional Court has ordered the release of the Poplar councillors.

[The Poplar councillors, including a number of well-known Socialists such as Mr. Lansbury, Editor of the *Daily Herald*, were arrested for refusing to levy the rate on the ground of the borough's poverty.]

Defendants Apologise.

Later.

The release of the Poplar councillors was the result of a petition in which they apologised to the Court and expressed a desire to assist the authorities in reaching a solution of the difficulties of the present situation.

HISPANO-MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN AT AN END?

London, October 12.

It is learned that the Spanish capture of Guroogou, cabled on the 10th inst., makes any further resistance of the Moors unlikely. [The previous message stated: An official communique from Melilla says that the Spaniards have captured the mountainous region of Guroogou, the enemy's principal base in Morocco.]

THE CABINET'S HANDS FULL.

London, October 12.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the Government plans for dealing with unemployment, the trade revival, the Washington Conference, and proposals for altering the form of the German indemnity.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Formulation of U.S. Policy.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, October 12.

The first meeting of the American delegates to the disarmament conference was held in the State Department to-day, when the formulations of the policies America must pursue were begun.

President Says Disarmament At Present Illusory.

Washington, October 12.

What is President Harding's opinion of the possibility of universal disarmament, which he was asked by a Brooklyn citizen to support appears from the President's reply in which he declares that this is beyond hope of realisation, and perhaps is not even desirable. Reasonable limitation is a practicable proposition, but human nature would require revolutionary reorganisation to make universal disarmament possible.

Cable Communication and Wireless Added to Agenda.

London, October 12.

The Government has added wireless and cable communications in the Pacific to the proposed subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming Conference.

Mr. Balfour Probable Head of British Delegation.

London, October 12.

Reuter learns that Mr. Balfour will probably be persuaded to go to the Washington Conference, in which event he will head the British delegation.

Admission of the Press.

Later.

It is understood that the disarmament delegates are in favour of admitting the Press to all full sessions of the Conference. Portugal has formally accepted the invitation to participate in the Conference.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

Inducement to N.S.W. to Borrow in the U.S.

Sydney, October 12.

Americans are hotly bidding for further investments in Australia. A prominent American is reported to have said that America is prepared to lend New South Wales an extra £100,000,000 in the event of a difficulty in London in regard to renewals. It is argued here that an investment of £100,000,000 of American money in Australia would increase Australia's security in the event of trouble in the Far East, inasmuch as the force of public feeling in America would in that event be more likely to compel the United States Government to give Australia the most effective naval protection possible.

Commonwealth Treasurer Says No Intention of Borrowing in America.

Melbourne, October 12.

In the House of Representatives, replying to a Labour member, Sir Joseph Cook, the Federal Treasurer, said that the Commonwealth did not intend to borrow in America.

SECRET MEETING OF GERMAN EX-OFFICERS.

Arrested in Belgium and Documents Seized.

Brussels, October 12.

The Belgian military police arrested at Crefeld a number of ex-officers of the German Army who were about to hold a secret meeting. Documents seized are being examined.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U.S.

New York, October 12.

The Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation has passed a resolution requesting its subsidiary companies to expend up to ten million dollars in extending their plants, especially where the services of their own employees, who were rendered idle owing to the reduction of output, can be utilised.

MONTENEGRIN "GOVERNMENT" DISSOLVED.

Milan, October 12.

The so-called Montenegrin Government, which since the overwhelming of Montenegro in the War has been located in Italy, has now ceased to exist as a result of Queen Milena signing a decree dissolving the Ministry.

ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 12.

Mr. Harding will actively participate in the preparatory stages of the Armaments Conference. He will probably participate directly at some meetings. It is expected that the first session will be devoted to a statement of the national policies for which each government will stand during the negotiations and the compilation of information with regard to the exact status of Far Eastern questions and data with regard to naval and military situations which will be taken up under separate heads.

WORLD'S PRESS CONGRESS.

Washington, Oct. 12.

Mr. Harding has sent a letter to the World's Press Congress at Honolulu, hoping that the world's press will do its part to promote international understandings, particularly to facilitate the tasks of the Armaments Conference. He declared that the press could wield a great and beneficent influence in solving the Pacific problem and he added, "The Pacific ought to be the seat of generous, free and open-minded competition between the best ideals of Eastern and Western life."

(Continued on page 2.)

GARDENING NOTES.

The following notes were written for the Hongkong Horticultural Society.

Work for the month of October. Seeds of all (Hongkong) Winter flowering annuals should now be sown in pans under shelter.

The varieties which may be sown are too numerous to mention here, but a list of practically all these grown in the Colony may be seen on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The following vegetables should now be sown in open ground.

(The usual precautions against mice and ants, mentioned in last month's notes, should be taken.) Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Beet, Lett, Parsnip, Turnip, Lettuce, Radish, French Bean, Salsify, Prickly Spinach, Onion, Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Parsley, and Pea.

Celery seed should be sown in pans under shelter once every fortnight.

Planting of Potatoes may now be commenced, and continued every fortnight up to the end of January, 1922.

Rosebeds should now be heavily manured with well-rotted stable manure, also layers may now be made in order to secure young plants for next season's planting.

Trees of *Bauhinia Blakiana* may now be layered, care should be taken to keep the layered branches wet by means of syringe or watercan, during the dry season.

Old plants of *Violet* and *Calla* (*Arum Lily*) should be repotted. Watering of all except terrestrial Orchids should now be much lessened, a light watering or syringing once a week being quite sufficient.

Cuttings of all varieties of *Coleus* should be made to produce a stock of young plants for next spring.

Heaps of leafsoil and garden rubbish, if well-rotted, should now be sifted and the fine soil, after being well dried, should be used for mixing with soil for pot plants.

Asbes from rubbish fires and coarse vegetable refuse should be dug into shrubberies.

Flowering shrubs, particularly those on sloping banks, should have the soil about them well broken up and a layer of manure 2" deep laid over the broken soil, this will have the effect of keeping the roots moist throughout the dry season.

Ground not required for immediate use should be dug to a depth of 2 feet and the top soil should not be raked to the fineness of sand but allowed to remain in large lumps.

A sharp lookout should be kept for all kinds of caterpillars and boring insects, which do great damage to young trees and shrubs at this season, the best method of dealing with these pests is by spraying with insecticide, ready-made insecticides and sprays, with directions for use, may now be purchased locally.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The N.Y.K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the *Shidzuka Maru*.—Page 4.
Mr. C.A.S. Ross has joined Mr. H.C. Lee in partnership.—Page 4.

Powell's will open a sale on October 17 of Canadian Furs etc., Mr. Byron Alexander having arrived with a fine consignment.—Page 4.

Komor & Komor have now a Closing Sale on Page 4.

On October 17 at the offices of the P. W. D. several lots of Crown Land will be put up for auction.—Page 4.

Montrie's advertise, a September Shipment of Victor Records.—Page 3.

"The Symbol of Sacrifice" is being shown at the 4.30 p.m. Matinee at the World Theatre.—Page 7.

The Royal H.K. Golf Club insert an advertisement of interest to-day.—Page 4.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

WEDDING.

Wood-Kember.

St. John's Cathedral was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon when Mr. Justice John Ro-kruge Wood, Acting Puisne Judge in Hongkong, was united in marriage with Miss Gladys Frances Kember. The son of the late Rev. J. R. Wood and Mrs. Wood, of Upper Holloway, London, the bridegroom is a very popular Civil servant and his wedding evoked considerable interest among his many friends and colleagues. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Kember, of Bedford Park, London, and the late Mr. Harold Kember.

The chancel was nicely decorated with flowers and the ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation, the majority of whom were ladies. Among those present were the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Mrs. Severn, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, and Mrs. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. C. Mol Messer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Mr. T. M. Hazlrigg, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. R. H. Kowall, Mr. Li Po-kwa, Mr. Li Yik-mui and many others.

The bride was prettily attired in a costume of cream satin charmeuse, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms and wore a white tulle veil, carrying a shower bouquet of white flowers and maiden hair fern. She was led to the chancel, which was decorated with flowers for the occasion, by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K. C., C.B.E., by whom she was given away. Mrs. Kemp acted as hostess. She wore, over a pale mauve crepe, a georgette dress of the same shade which was beautifully embroidered in silks of a deeper shade with a grey hat and shoes to match. The bride entered the Cathedral to the strains of the wedding march, Mr. Temple Devan, M. C. officiating at the organ. The undergroom was accompanied by Mr. C. D. Melbourne as best man. The Rev. Martin Shawell, Chaplain to the Forces, performed the marriage service, which was fully choral. After the ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played as the happy couple left the Cathedral arm in arm.

The honeymoon will be spent in Japan. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn gabardine embroidered in self colour with velvet toques to match.

CHINESE LAWYERS CONFERENCE.

The Chinese National Lawyers' Association is to hold its conference in Peking from the 23rd to 26th instant. Shanghai is sending Mr. Chang Chia-chen, vice-president of the local Association, as delegate.

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FOUNDRESS OF MOTHERS' UNION DEAD.

Mrs. Summer, foundress of the
Mothers' Union, died at Winchester
in her 92nd years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SILESIAN QUESTION.

Geneva, Oct. 12.
The Council of the League of Nations last evening discussed Silesia. There was a full meeting, including experts. No official announcement has been made as to the Council's decision, but it is reliably reported that Germany will receive the districts of Gleiwitz and Hindenburg and part of Beuthen, while the districts of Keonigsbueche and Kattowitz and the remainder of Beuthen will go to Poland which is also to receive the southern districts of Pless and Rybnik.

Paris, Oct. 12.
Mayer, the German Ambassador, visited M. Briand. It is believed that he made a last attempt to explain the serious consequences to Germany of an unfavourable settlement. It is not likely that the Allied Governments will notify Germany of the Poland decision before next week.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

London, Oct. 12.
Following on yesterday's meeting with the Labourites, Mr. Lloyd George summoned a Cabinet meeting this morning at which unemployment will be one of the chief subjects of discussion. It is understood that proposals will be submitted empowering Government to assist, up to sixty per cent. local loans for public works.
A strong appeal to support the British Empire exhibition at Wembley in 1923 was made by the Prince of Wales presiding at a meeting at the Mansion House to-day in furtherance of the project. The Prince of Wales urged that in order to provide employment to some of the "thousands of able-bodied men who had offered their all for their country" the work should not be delayed. He asked for an immediate guarantee of a million sterling and he declared that nothing would set him en route to India rejoicing more than the knowledge that this problem was being tackled and that there were consequently a few thousand happier homes.

ALBANIAN FRONTIERS.

London, Oct. 12.
Diplomatic correspondents assert that, as the result of pressure by the League of Nations, the long-contested dispute concerning the Albanian frontiers is nearing a settlement on the basis of full recognition of the independence of Albania. The settlement follows roughly the 1913 frontiers and involves the evacuation by the Serbs of a considerable portion of the territory occupied since 1918.

POPULAR COUNCILLORS.

London, Oct. 12.
Considerable interest is being manifested in an application which, it is understood, will be made to the courts to-day, to release the Popular councillors arrested recently.

The whole question of local Government in Greater London will be overhauled by a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Viscount Ullswater, whose terms of reference are to secure greater efficiency in the economy of administration and to reduce inequalities in local taxation. The commission will include a labour representative.

PRINCE OF WALES.

London, Oct. 12.
The Prince of Wales at the Mansion House, referring to his Indian tour, said that he hoped to garner fresh experiences of what the British commonwealth of nations means and to receive first hand information of some of our difficult problems in the Far East.

LOAN FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, Oct. 12.
Mr. Massey informed a deputation that the Government was placing an additional loan of half a million on the London market. He added that they were not going to America and therefore were not going to break off relations with the people of England "who have stood by us well in past years."

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

Rabat, Oct. 12.
In the course of an official reception to their Belgian Majesties who are paying a visit to Morocco the Sultan conferred the Sherifian military medal on the Queen for distinguished war services. It is significant that this is the first occasion on which the Sultan of Morocco has received a Sovereign.

WEST HUNGARY.

Venice, Oct. 12.
The Austrian and Hungarian delegations, which arrived on the invitation of the Italian Foreign Minister, have opened a conference with a view to settling the dispute over West Hungary.

NEW ITALIAN PROVINCE.

Trento, Oct. 12.
The King and Queen of Italy were received with remarkable scenes of enthusiasm on visiting the new Italian province,

-mild?

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CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.

Paris, Oct. 11.
The eminent French chemist, George Claude, lectured before the Congress of Industrial Chemistry on processes he has invented for producing ammonia synthetically.

Sir William Pope, Professor in the University of Cambridge, lectured on organic chemistry and the immense possibilities of the French and British colonial empires from the viewpoint of raw materials.—Havas.

INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE.

Paris, Oct. 12.
The International Law Institute is to meet at Grenoble, France, in August, 1922, with the French juriconsult, Andrew Weiss, as chairman. The French jurist De la Pradille is to report on the League of Nations, and the former Italian ambassador to Japan, Palucci di Callobo is to report on international arbitration.

STEAMER BREAKS DOWN.

Port Said, Oct. 12.
The American Steamer Eastern Admiral from Shanghai for London and Rotterdam has broken down 16 miles from Alexandria and is in need of assistance. The steamer Eastern Importer is proceeding to assist her.

A FRONTIER QUESTION.

Paris, Oct. 11.
French and British commissions are to proceed to Africa jointly to determine the frontier between French West Africa and British Sudan.—Havas.

BRITISH UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

Paris, Oct. 12.
General Pershing has accepted the British Government's invitation to attend the laying of a congressional medal on the tomb of a British unknown warrior. He suggested Oct. 17 as the date of the ceremony.

NOTICE.

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ANTI-MUI-TSAI SOCIETY.

An Interesting Manifesto.

Following is a manifesto of the Anti-mui-tsai Society:

The attention of the public was drawn to the mui-tsai question in 1917 by a case at the Criminal Sessions in which Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Counsel for the defence, argued that his client could not be convicted of having enticed two little girls out of the custody of their "lawful guardians" inasmuch as they were mui-tsai. Lt. Col. John Ward, M.P., took a great interest in this matter, and, though forbidden by Service Regulations from taking any open and active interest in political questions, he communicated with the Labour Party in England on this subject, and they interviewed the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Later, Mrs. H. L. Haselwood, wife of Lt. Commander Haselwood, R.N., came to the Colony and actively interested herself in this question. From the outset, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Editor of "The Hongkong Daily Press," has been discussing the mui-tsai system with the result that the question, "why is the practice of keeping mui-tsai permitted in the British Colony of Hongkong?" is being asked by a constantly-increasing number of fair-minded people, both here and in England. Upon this question, members of the House of Commons have repeatedly interrogated the Secretary of State for the Colonies and have requested that this system of domestic slavery be abolished. The founders of this Society are convinced that these people are solely actuated by the laudable desire to assist thousands of unfortunate girls and to preserve the fair name of Great Britain.

Object of the Society.

In consequence of the growing interest in the campaign in England on behalf of the mui-tsai, a mass meeting was convened by the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council on 20th July, 1921, in the Tai Ping Theatre, Hongkong. It is regretted that this meeting was called to reply to five set questions which do not touch the roots of the subject, and that the Chairman refused to put to the vote a resolution, duly proposed and seconded, that the mui-tsai system be abolished in the Colony. Fearing that the effect of this meeting may be to aid the preservation of this iniquitous practice, we have formed the Anti-mui-tsai Society with the object of relieving the sufferings of the mui-tsai and supporting the kind efforts of the Western friends. Our Society will cease to function as soon as abolition of the mui-tsai system is finally effected, and, while functioning, will take no part in any other social or political question. Undaunted by the magnitude of our task and conscious of the righteousness of our cause, we hereby issue this manifesto in the hope that it will receive the careful consideration of all, irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion or domicile.

(I) Inherent Evils of the Mui-tsai System.

(a) There are those who rear mui-tsai in name but bring up girls for prostitution in fact and this heinous practice is known, in Chinese, as "Cho chu fa," which means rearing females, like flowers, for prostitution. This statement is unrefuted and irrefutable. The enlightened Chinese Press has persistently and clearly brought this disgraceful state of affairs to the notice of the public. There has been so much light admitted into this dark practice that details are unnecessary.

(b) The treatment meted out to a mui-tsai is similar to that allotted to a slave. A slave is bought with money; a mui-tsai, also, is bought with money. A slave is robbed of rights and liberties; a mui-tsai, also, is robbed of rights and liberties. A slave can be exploited without reserve; a mui-tsai, also, can be exploited without reserve. A slave is not paid for labour; a mui-tsai, also, is not paid for labour. A slave can be re-sold; a mui-tsai, also, can be re-sold. In short, the similarity between the two is most striking; indeed, the only material difference lies in the fact that, whereas the word "Slave" is applicable to those whose servitude is life-long and extends to their posterity, the word "mui-tsai" applies to females whose servitude ceases on attaining womanhood. This is a clear instance of depriving human beings of their human rights.

(c) It is an incontestable fact that a mui-tsai is liable to all sorts of maltreatment dictated by the whims and caprices of her owner. The number of cases of gross cruelty reported in the local press is not small, but cruelty is rampant, and the amount of cruelty that does not see the light of day is incalculable. That a mui-tsai after being ravished by her master or members of her owner's household is discarded with or without provision or re-sold is also frequently heard. Up to the present, it has not been the business of any one to collect proofs of these iniquities that disgust the respectable and appal the clean-minded.

We hereby aver that the above are the chief inherent evils of the mui-tsai system.

(II) Reasons for the Abolition of the Mui-tsai System.

(a) Injurious to Public Morality.

Girls bought as mui-tsai are mostly of tender age. To burden their partially-developed bodies with heavy and unpleasant tasks is both distressing and pitiable. Under an owner that is inconsiderate the mui-tsai's fate is of the scariest. Her hours of work are undefined, her illness is unattended to, her duties are exacting, her responsibilities are heavy, and no consideration is given to the possibility of her being overworked and underfed. Following upon these harsh conditions, the right of disposing her person is exercised by strangers, who subordinate her welfare to their own purse. To be married to an old man or boorish countryman or disposed of as a concubine, is her usual fate. Sold for a price, she in no way differs from any commodity of commerce. Hence the mui-tsai system is injurious to public morality.

(b) Subversive of Righteousness.

In most families where mui-tsai are kept, the inmates are afflicted with conceit and loose morality. The owner assumes the role of a lord and master, while the mui-tsai is relegated to the position of a parasite and slave. The gulf between the two being wide, sympathy cannot hope to bridge it. Frequent scolding inevitably leads to cruel treatment; incessant peremptoriness breeds chronic abuse. All this is subversive of righteousness in the family. When bought by those who live by pandering to the lust of others, she is remorselessly prostituted or handled as a tree that sheds silver coins. Noticed by the voluptuous, she is promptly rushed into a harem. Hence the mui-tsai system encourages licentiousness and poisons the moral atmosphere. What is to be said of this injury to public righteousness?

(c) Injurious to National Prestige.

As early as 1884, legislation was introduced into Egypt to abolish domestic slavery. In 1885 it was decided at the Berlin Congress that the traffic in slaves should be rigidly suppressed by International Law. The Peace Treaty of 1919 included not only the Covenant of the League of Nations, but the International Labour Convention, under which the High Contracting Parties also agree to endeavour to secure and maintain the fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend. It is necessary to point out that one of the principles affirmed by the Signatories to this Treaty is that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce. We regret that there are Chinese resident abroad who infringe public law by indulging in the traffic in human flesh. On the plea that they are but following a long-established practice, they slur over the shameful nature of such transactions and unknowingly place themselves beyond the pale of civilization. Such conduct does not enhance the prestige of China even in the eyes of friendly Powers. Furthermore, so long as the mui-tsai system is countenanced by law and remains unabandoned, the crime of kidnapping is encouraged, thereby militating against good order and government.

If only for these reasons, we strongly advocate the abolition of the system.

(III) Mui-tsai-Keeping not Charity.

Opponents of change invariably plead that this traffic in human beings is due to the desperate poverty of the masses and that it is mutually beneficial. The buyer obtains cheap service, while the seller obtains financial relief.

Therefore, to buy a mui-tsai is a charitable act from which the poor derive material benefit. This argument does not lack plausibility, but careful consideration reveals its hollowness. In Charity, the dispenser must show sacrifice and the character of the recipient must be preserved. In buying another's daughter to suit one's own convenience, where is there sacrifice? In accepting another's cash for one's own daughter, where is character manifest? Were we approached by a poor man, in the name of Charity, to buy his wife, would we do so? Would we rather not relieve his distress without exacting the pound of flesh? One who offers to sell his wife is devoid of character, and philanthropists have not the heart to buy her. The parent who sells his daughter is, likewise, devoid of character, and anyone who buys her is helping to destroy one of the most sacred of human bonds.

Grave Offence.

Another superficial view is, that the mui-tsai system helps to decrease the practice of drowning female children in the interior of China by poverty-stricken parents. Lest the civilization of China be unjustifiably maligned, let it be known that child-murder is a grave criminal offence under China's own laws. Assuming that child-drowning in the past was rampant, did people refrain from buying and selling girls? Now child-drowning is less prevalent, is it to be attributed to rearing or preparing these girls for slave traffic? In child-drowning, the victim is invariably a day or two old, while girls sold as mui-tsai have generally attained the age of five or six years, an age at which they can be useful and help to earn their daily bread, which is impossible at the earlier age during which their parents keep them. The truth is that child-drowning bears no relationship whatever to the mui-tsai system, and it is also patent that selfishness or greed underlies every transaction in human flesh.

Not only is mui-tsai-keeping no Charity, but, on the contrary the mui-tsai system encourages selfish and mercenary men to part with their children unnecessarily in order to enable themselves to be more self-indulgent. Instances of selling a girl to preserve a roof over the heads of her parents, younger brothers or sisters are rare, whereas selling a daughter to satisfy a father's craving for opium and the excitement of the gambling table is so common that it has frequently been depicted on the Chinese stage. It is often asserted that the poor sell their issue on account of poverty; but if they cannot keep them, how is it that they manage to do so until the girls are old enough to be sold mui-tsai? Even if the plea that poverty is the dominant factor in such an inhuman transaction were true, to what extent can Hongkong hope to relieve the distress of China in this way? Though the assistance must be negligible in this direction, the Hongkong Government is in a position to assist in a far more efficacious manner by abolishing the mui-tsai system within its territory and thereby setting an example of reform which will be followed throughout the vast Republic of China.

We hereby declare that to plead the cause of charity as a defence of mui-tsai system is hypocritical and absurd.

(IV) Futility of Repornby Persuasive Methods.

The cause of ill-treatment to the mui-tsai lies in the severity and stringency of the document by which she is sold. The inclusion of such clauses as "To be disposed of as the payer thinks fit" and "No enquiry of her whereabouts or in the event of her death is permitted" clearly indicates that the question of her life and death is absolutely in the hands of her owner. With this knowledge in her mind, the mui-tsai dares not revolt against tyranny by which she is oppressed; anxious not to disturb the neighbourly feeling, the bystander finds it inconvenient to interfere; and, so long as the owner does not get within the clutches of the Law, he or she can do what he or she wishes with the unfortunate girl. The roots of cruelty to the mui-tsai lie firmly embedded here; and the only way to remove the evil lies in the eradication of the roots through Government action in cancelling these documents of sale and refusing to recognise their validity. The buying and selling of human beings in this British Colony would thereby receive its death-blow, and the

(Continued on Page 5.)

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES SECTION

NEW AUTUMN

MOTOR COATS

AND WRAPS.

Reflecting exactly the prevailing styles, and combining excellence of material with fine workmanship, they are ideal for the coming cold season

A LARGE SELECTION AT ALL PRICES

FROM \$25 TO \$250 EACH

SMART MILLINERY

NEW MARABOOT SHOULDER WRAPS

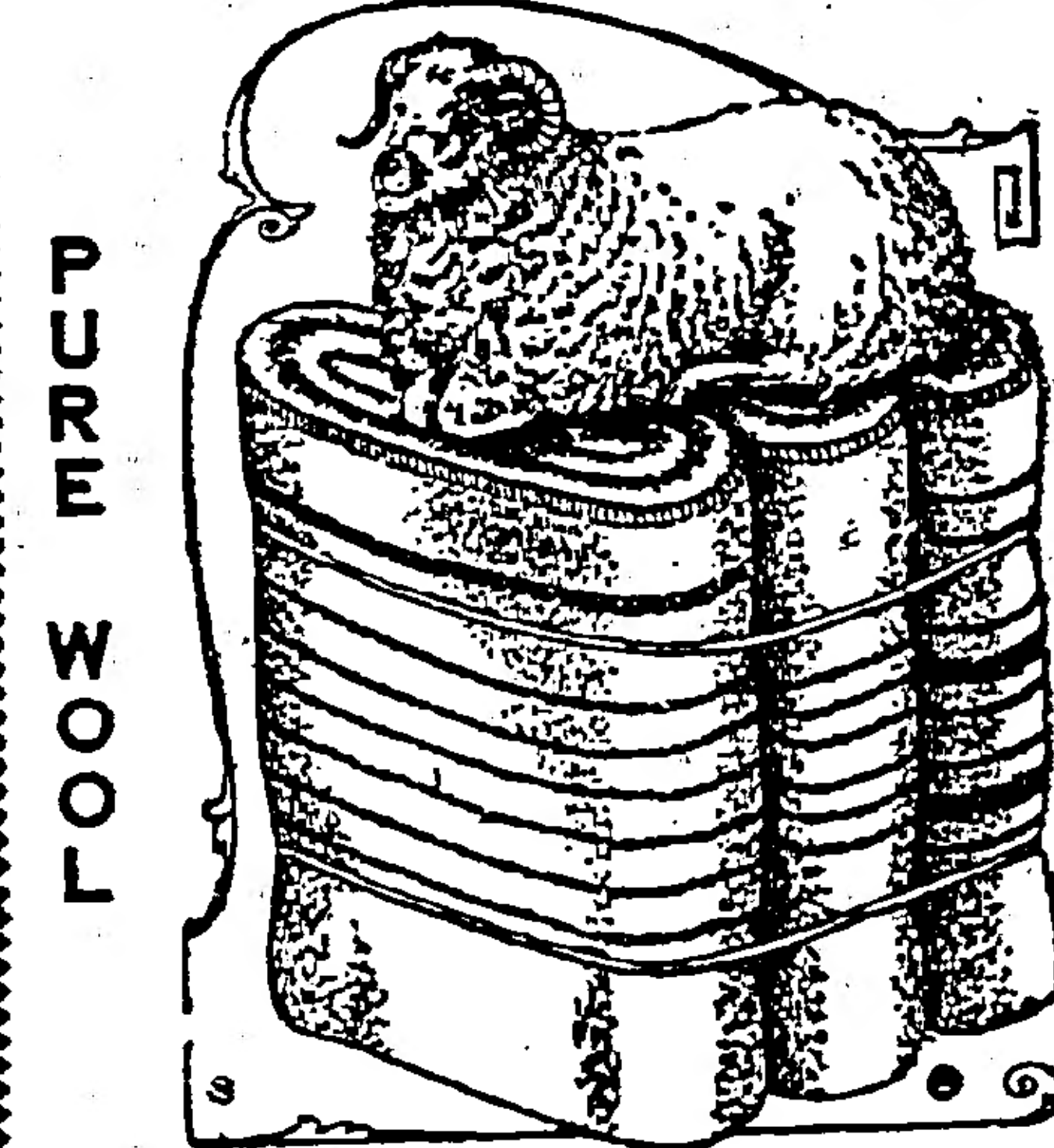
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

Des Voeux Road.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
OUR WINTER STOCK OF
PURE WOOL

WITNEY BLANKETS



THE QUALITY MUCH BETTER &
PRICE MUCH LOWER, THAN
LAST YEAR.

FULL SIZE		SINGLE SIZE	
12 4	\$28.50 Per Pair	10 4	\$16.50 Pair
"	29.50 " "	"	17.50 "
"	39.50 " "	"	24.50 "
11 4	31.50 " "		

PURE LAMBS WOOL COT BLANKETS
\$9.75 Pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.CHEAP SALE! CHEAP SALE!
SPECIAL CHEAP SALE!

commencing on the 15th October,
continuing throughout the season.

We have received a fine selection of Fancy Worsted Suitings, Indigo Serges, Caberdines, Whipcords, Venetians, Flannels, and Fancy Tweeds. Exclusive Styles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CASSIM AHMED & CO.
(Tel. No. 1462). 32-34, Wellington Street.

INSIST ON
GETZBEST

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—From December 1st, 1921, fully furnished house bungalow with four bedrooms, baths, electric light, etc. and garage on premises, located in representative residential section; either Hongkong or Kowloon side. Monthly rental of little consequence for suitable quarters.—Apply Box 613 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Nurse at Peak for a boy of 5.—Apply Box No. 612 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—4 Large, bright, airy offices, centrally located.—Apply Box 611 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

The favourite passenger steamer HAI-MUN.
(Capt. Charles E. Page).
Sailing for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.
Next sailing from Hongkong, this October, 1921.
Apply The, Cheong Cheong & Co. Ltd.,
112, Wing Lok Street.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that Mr. Charles Andrew Sutherland, Russell & Co., of the Supreme Court of Hongkong has to-day joined me in partnership and the firm will continue to practise for the present at No. 37 Queen's Road Central under the style of Messrs. LEE & RUSS.

H. C. LEE.
Hongkong, October, 13th 1921.

NOTICE.

Mr. Byron Alexander, from Vancouver Canada, has arrived on the last Empress, with a splendid line of Canadian Furs, among them being: Dark Alaskan, Mink, Hudson Seal, Alaskan, White and Black Fox, Skunk and Ermine. The latest Paris and New York Styles in Opera Wraps, Coats, Capes, Stoles, Ties and Scarfs. Mr. Alexander has arranged to display these handsome furs, exclusively with Wm. Powell Ltd. Store. The sale, for one week only, begins Monday the 17th inst.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS. The Company's Steamship "SHIDZUKA MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th Oct., 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 25 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents.
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

New Course, Fanling.

Full 18 holes will be reopened for play on Saturday 15th Oct. The rule restricting Ladies from playing on Sundays &c on Old Course comes into force from that date.

Starting times on Old Course on Sunday mornings for players proceeding to Fanling by the 8.35 a.m. train.

Ballot will take place for above each Friday at the Treasurers' Office at 10.30 a.m. Intending players going out by the 8.35 a.m. train should send their names along with that of their partners in writing to the Treasurers' Office before 10 a.m. on Friday.

Result of the ballot will be posted at—

1. The Hongkong Club
2. Happy Valley Club House
3. Treasurers' Office
4. Kowloon Ferry

This scheme comes into force on Sunday 23rd October. Players who do not state their partner's name will not have a time allotted to them.

Championship.
Open to players with handicaps of 8 and under. Entries close on 23rd Oct. Dates of play will be announced later.

Junior Championship.
Open to players with handicaps of 9 and over. To be played during January. Particulars will be announced later.

Ladies' Section.
It is proposed to keep a register of the names of Ladies interested in above. Ladies are requested to send their names to Mrs. Moore, Ladies' Secretary, c/o Government Civil Hospital.

J. B. ROSS.
Hon. Secretary.

TO LOVERS OF ART & CURIOS!

KOMOR & KOMOR.

The Oldest Curio Shop in Hongkong.

CLOSING.

We offer the whole of our stock AT LESS THAN COST!

CASH SALE

Starts on Saturday, 15 October.

CURIOS, SILK GOODS

IVORY & SILVER WARE

CHINA, BRONZES

FURNITURE, etc.

The complete stock must be cleared BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandra Building.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Craigmin Road, The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At Craigmin Road, The Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At Severn Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land on New Road from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At New Road from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

HARBOUR RACE.

Monday, 24th, Ladies.

Tuesday, 25th, Gentlemen.

Both Races will start at 3.15 sharp.

ENTRANCE FEE 5s.

Entries close to the Hon. Sec. on Thursday, 20th inst.

To be followed on the evening of the 25th by a

CARNIVAL

in aid of

Dr. Barnado's Homes and Ministering Children's League.

Admission to Carnival 5s.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary.

Victoria Recreation Club

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of two Lots of Crown Land at Shaokwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At Shaokwan Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At Severn Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	At Severn Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.00	£100	£100

As per sale plan.

NOTICE.

Owners of Motor vehicles are requested to apply at the vehicle licensing office, Central Police Station, for an Enamel Motor Vehicle licence number plate.

In future, the registration number plates will be—

(1) Motor cars—Enamel plate on the back of the car.

Original plate on the front of the car.

(2) Motor Cycles—Enamel plate on the front of the cycle.

Original plate on the back of the cycle.

It is requested that one of the original number plates now in use shall be returned to the licensing office in exchange for the enamel number plate.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 15th Oct., 1921

at 12 o'clock noon

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

- 2 Pairs Black Ducks
- 3 Geese
- 3 Turkeys
- 1 White Brahma Cock
- 1 White Brahma Hen
- 1 Brown Brahma Hen
- 1 White Leghorn Cockerel
- 1 White Leghorn Pullet
- 1 White Leghorn Cock
- 1 White Leghorn Hen
- 1 Brown Leghorn Cockerel
- 1 Pen Chinese Chickens
- 1 White Rabbit
- 2 Chicken coups and wire runs (all the Leghorns are pedigree birds)

On view on day of sale

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

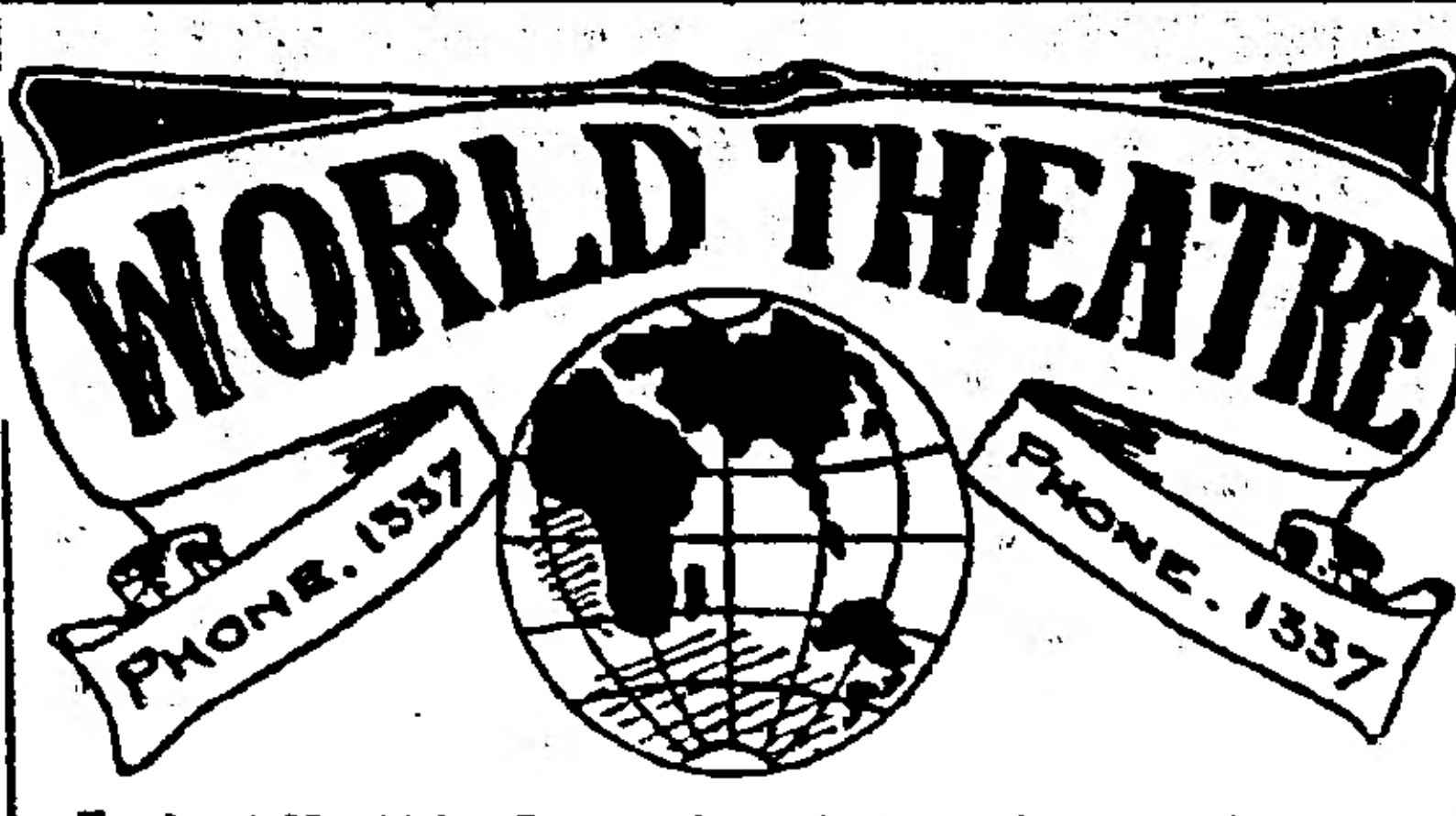
TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Londoners need not go to Somerset for a lake village, for thousands of us walk over the site of one every day, states a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. All who cross the river by way of Blackfriars Bridge pass over it. It was found by General Pitt-Rivers, and more thoroughly investigated by Mr. F.W. Reader. Bordered the Fleet River, with its forty-foot clay cliffs, heavy timber piles were found, with one or two of the cross-logs forming the foundation of the platforms on which the houses were raised. But though the builders were secure from beasts, they were not safe from man. To ensure this safety, they went up the clay cliffs to the site of St. Paul's and fortified a stronghold with rampart and ditch, which proved the germ of which modern London is the development.

Parliament made a good bargain for the nation when settling a Civil List of £470,000 upon King Edward, and again upon King George, in exchange for the revenues of the hereditary properties of the Crown. Fifteen years ago the Crown lands yielded a total revenue of close upon £500,000, and in view of the enhanced value of landed estates in recent years the revenues should presently show a still bigger yield, unless the cost of maintenance, repairs and improvements have absorbed more than the usual amount. In any case the taxpayer gets the best end of the bargain. As to economy, it is doubtful whether any private household in the kingdom, from a duke's to a doctor's, is being run to-day on as small a percentage of increased cost as the Royal Household. In this matter Queen Mary's housewifery methods largely deserve the credit. The Royal Civil List stands at a figure not only lower than the sum paid by any other country to its crowned head, but in spite of the fact that, until the war, Britain was the richest country in the world—but considerably lower than the sum paid to the British Sovereign in former years. The Civil List allocated to King George on his accession 11 years ago is exactly the same as that granted to his father, the late King Edward. But £470,000 especially in these days of diminished values, is relatively a pittance compared with the £1,030,000, which was the Civil List maximum paid to George the Third 100 years ago. Even our last sailor King, William IV., had £510,000. And household expenses were much less in his day!

GROWING MARRIAGE RATE IN FRANCE.

There were twice as many marriages in France in 1920 as in 1913, according to figures published by the Minister of Labour—63,869, against 312,035. The excess of births over deaths last year was 159,000, compared with 58,970 in 1913.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace Entirely Under British Management

TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

THE "WESTERNERS"

The Photoplay of the novel by STEWART EDWARD WHITE

With All-Star Cast.

Love, Romance, Hatred, Treachery and Vengeance—all the elements of a Mighty Drama.

A "Great Authors" Production.

MATINEE

3.15 p.m.—"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.—"Vanishing Dagger" 15 & 16 Episodes.

Usual Price. Booking at Messrs. MENTA & CO.

PROBLEMS OF LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

Famous Canon's View.

Have the beings who inhabit other planets progressed to such an extent that they possess a soul which will live for ever?

This was the suggestion put forward by Canon Barnes (of Westminster Abbey at the Modern Churchmen's Congress at Cambridge.

Modern psychology, he said, had not yet reached a stage when we could confidently use its conclusions to restate the doctrines of the Holy Spirit and the Incarnation; but if, as seemed certain, there were in our minds regions below manifest consciousness where we received suggestions from our fellows, and whence we gave out suggestions to them, it might well be that in these regions we received divine grace and had intercourse with the Holy Spirit.

The New Testament writers assert that the earth was the centre of the universe, but we knew it to be orb or planet in a solar system which was itself not of especial importance.

EVOLUTION OF ANIMALS.

The millions which existed in stellar space, the matter of which other ones were composed, was not essentially different from that of our own solar system.

It was most improbable that the conditions of temperature, and so forth, on numerous other planets were not, and never had been, favourable to the existence of life.

Further we had learned that life had existed on the earth for about a hundred million years, and that we were the products of its evolution.

Possibly, then, the earth was but one of many worlds where life existed, and it might well, on other planets have led to the evolution of animals, possibly very different from ourselves in physical structure yet carrying spiritual consciousness.

We had to view the Incarnation in the light of such possibilities, and also to regard it not as an event which happened some four or five thousand years after the Creation, but as a revelation vouchsafed to man after something like a million years of human existence.

HAVE THEY A SOUL?

As regards the issues raised by the possible existence of other inhabited worlds, our utter ignorance made discussion largely fanciful. If life in other worlds had led to our spiritual understanding with our certainty that there were in the universe absolute values like goodness and truth, which indicated the nature of God; if such animals knew they ought to be loyal to God and were hindered by manifold temptations, then we might affirm that they were created that they might become infinite spirits, capable of eternal life, and that some method had been provided for them of realising their destiny.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

Memorial ordered to be put on of Sight.

A relic of the bitter hatred—almost unbelievable by the present generation—of Civil War days has just disappeared from public view in the town of Troy, Alabama.

It is a monument to John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, which has stood for years in the garden of "Pink" Parker, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who rejoices in the title of "the bitterest rebel in the South."

Years ago "Pink" had the monument, which is a tablet of granite about three feet high, carved and inscribed thus: "Sacred to the memory of John Wilkes Booth, who died a hero." Then he offered it to Troy for a public park.

When his offer was declined, he set it up in his garden, where it was the occasion of so much unfavourable comment in the years since the South came back into the Union in spirit as well as in form that he had to build a high board fence about it.

But the very presence of the monument gave Troy an undesirable notoriety, and the Town Council has made "Pink" remove it to a corner of his barn and promise not to obtrude it upon the public again.

FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

A Helpful Suggestion.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood, as it circulates everywhere. Improvement in the blood is quickly felt throughout the entire system, and Dr. Williams' pink pills are the best blood builders. As your blood becomes rich and red, the various organs regain their tone and the body recovers its vigour. If you have any or all of the above symptoms, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. For men and women too. Get a supply now from any dealer; or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beethoven Road, Shanghai, price \$1.50 the bottle, or \$3.00 for six bottles, Post free. You can obtain a useful Health Guide free by sending a postcard request to the above address. Write now; it is well worth while.

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"EURYMACHUS" 15th October. via Suez

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 "TEIRESIAS" 13th Dec. for Singapore & London

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Oct. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Oct., 1921.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

NEW WANCHAI HOSPITAL.

Much Money Wanted.

A meeting was held at the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a Chairman and the requisite officials in order to carry out a scheme of building a public free hospital in Wanchai into execution. Mr. Ho Kwong presided over an attendance of about forty.

The Chairman said that before the election took place he would like to inform the meeting that the erection of a modern hospital for the poor in Wanchai would involve an enormous outlay. Difficult as the task would be of raising the necessary amount to meet the initial expense, it could not equal the problem of finding the wherewithal of maintaining the new institution—a matter which had been engaging the minds of the sponsors of the scheme.

The Cost

Six hundred thousand or seven hundred thousand dollars would have to be subscribed for the project, and more would be required for buying a suitable site if the Government could not be persuaded to grant a free site to the promoters. The Chairman suggested that the projected hospital be made a branch of the Tung Wah hospital, known as the Kwong Wah hospital in Yaumatei, in order to ensure the continual co-operation of the Tung Wah hospital through whose good offices the Government might be prevailed upon to allot a piece of land to meet the needs of the promoters. Such unity, it achieved, would result in material advantages to the new hospital if an occasion should arise for financial assistance because the excellent work that had been done by the Tung Wah Hospital had won general appreciation from Chinese abroad who always responded liberally to any appeal for funds. Besides the Tung Wah Hospital, being the oldest Chinese hospital, could enlist the assistance of the Kwo-jung (Chinese street committees) in securing money subscriptions with less difficulty.

Mr. Ho Kwong said that in the event of the meeting approving of his suggestion there would be no need to elect a Chairman, etc. The only business to be transacted under the circumstances would be to select ten more men to be added to the committee that had already been appointed to interview the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital with regard to his proposal and to devise means to raise money.

Mr. Chan Puk-chen seconded the proposal.

A Necessary Formality.

Mr. U. Pan-shun said that before the Chairman's proposal was passed a formality which the Chairman should perform was to ask the meeting to annul the notice setting forth the intended business of the meeting. This should be done to avoid any misunderstanding that might be entertained that the Chairman was assuming too much power in setting aside the notice which was signed by ten men.

After the adoption of Mr. U. Pan-shun's suggestion, the Chairman's proposal was passed.

Mr. Ho Kwong directed that a letter be written to the Directors of the Tung Wah hospital, asking them to appoint a date for the meeting.

We understand that over \$40,000 has been subscribed so far.

GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. F. Thiel, Privy Councillor of the German Embassy at Tokyo, has been appointed Consul-General in Shanghai. Mr. Thiel is very familiar with Far Eastern affairs, having been in Japan for many years.

ANTI-MUI-TSAI SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 5.)

mu-tai would be liberated. Instead of proceeding in this direction, opponents of reform talk of devising ways and means to prevent cruelty to the mu-tai, overlooking the fact that they preserve the poison in the system through neglecting the source of the disease. It is common knowledge that, in spite of such protection as is afforded by the Law, the vigilance of the Police and the supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs cruelty to mu-tai is still rampant, and, where Constabulary Authority has failed to remedy an evil, it is obviously far-fetched to expect success from the propaganda of private citizens and the scrutiny of a charitable institution. More, protection is efficacious only when it comes from those to whom cruel treatment is meted; and to promote a society of mu-tai owners for the prevention of cruelty without assisting those liable to ill-treatment to liberate themselves may be aptly compared to the formation of a league by cats in the interests of the mouse. The only way to prevent ill-treatment lies in making a clean sweep of the instruments of sale by which one human being is permitted to hold in his hand the destiny of another who is powerless to resist ill-treatment. How is it possible to stop the steam from a boiling kettle without withdrawing the fuel under it, or should one, afraid of being drunk, continue to imbibe pint after pint?

It is our strong conviction that reform by persuasion is futile when applied to the mu-tai system.

(v) Tentative Proposals to Effect Abolition.

It is often said that the mu-tai system should be abolished, and it is often asked, "How is abolition possible without a constructive scheme?" What is to be done with the liberated mu-tai, and how are we to supervise those who are permitted to remain with their owners and form the pivot to which almost all arguments in this burning question finally converge. It is, however, ridiculous to assume that the "Anti-mui-tai Society" merely aims at setting all these unfortunate girls adrift without any further thought of their welfare. The first step in emancipation is to cancel all documents of sale, in whatever guise, to prevent re-sale. The girl's purchase price is to be considered as money advanced to her parent, and, for this consideration, the mu-tai will have to remain to work for her owner for a certain number of years to be fixed by a Commission before she regains her freedom. The power of appointing all commissions or individuals to further the work of emancipation will, of course, be exercised by the Government, whose co-operation in founding a temporary industrial home, as in Egypt, has also to be sought. With a little assistance, the unfettered mu-tai can be self-supporting and will eventually be absorbed into the ranks of domestic servants and factory hands. It will also be necessary to form an Employment Bureau to facilitate this absorption. To-day the services of a "Chi-lin mu-tai" i.e. a hired servant girl are greatly in demand, and it is confidently expected that the majority of the liberated mu-tai will earn their living as such. Thus, she will be protected after her emancipation until she can fend for herself. This rough outline of procedure has the merit of impartiality to recommend it, since the interests of the owner are not ignored. It is also expected that sometimes the interests of the owner may clash with those of the mu-tai.

but any such differences can safely be left in the hands of the Government for satisfactory adjustment. It is our conviction that the following tentative proposals form a sound and practical basis for the solution of the mu-tai question—

(a) The "Anti-mui-tai Society" seeks to assist the public to realize their mistake in continuing the evil practice of keeping mu-tai by means of literature, by holding public meetings and by giving lectures with the object of effecting abolition of the mu-tai system in the British Colony of Hongkong.

(b) The "Anti-mui-tai Society" seeks to petition the Hongkong Government.

(c) To legislate, cancelling all documents of sale and refusing their validity, irrespective of whether the girl is bought as a mu-tai or as an "adopted daughter." It is necessary to point out, that, although the buying and selling of human beings is technically illegal in Hongkong, the law is a dead letter and the official recognition of documents such as "presentation cards," etc. leaves a loophole for the traffic to flourish. Unless cancellation of such documents is enforced, girl-slavery cannot be said to be extinct in this British Colony.

(2) To legislate, requiring compulsory registration of all mu-tai and "adopted daughters." The distinction between a mu-tai and an "adopted daughter" is great and should be observed. In genuine cases of adoption, the girl should be permitted to remain with the adopted parent under certain guarantees as to education and treatment. With the cancellation of the documents of sale, the mu-tai ceases to be such and it should be incumbent upon the owner to inform every member of his or her household that the former will no longer be known as mu-tai but as "young nui" i.e. servant girl. The servant girl will then remain to work with her owner for a certain number of years, to be fixed by a Commission, so that the owner may be compensated by service for the outlay in buying the girl. At eighteen years of age, the servant girl regains her liberty. Should the period of service fixed by the Commission expire before the age limit is attained, she may elect to remain with her owner at a monthly wage or seek the assistance of the Employment Bureau for a

change. Until she regains her liberty, the servant girl will be under the supervision of inspectors, preferably of the gentle sex and with a knowledge of colloquial Cantonese.

(3) To provide a building for ten years as an industrial home in which the inmates will be taught work of a vocational nature, washing and cooking included. Admission into this home is to be open to servant girls of tender years whose owners may find it troublesome to keep or difficult to manage them and to those who are temporarily out of employment. In the management of this refuge, the assistance of a missionary body should be invoked. A thorough subscription campaign amongst all members of the community, coupled with an annual subsidy from the Hongkong Government, should remove the difficulty of finance.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it is imperative to point out that the pernicious mu-tai system, into which the plea of necessity does not really enter, is doomed to elimination in this outpost of Western civilization and at the present stage of social development. It is the duty of a civilized community to raise its fellow citizens out of a state of degradation and oppression. When those who have a claim to our sympathy happen to be helpless little girls of tender years living amongst strangers and in where to them is often a strange country, no denial of succour is possible without outraging our feelings of humanity. It is against a Briton's sense of right that children living under the British flag should be treated merely as goods and chattels. Finally, it is therefore, fervently hoped that the charitable public will support this Society in its efforts to assist thousands of subjugated girls to obtain a glimpse of the light of day and in removing a blot from the administration of Hongkong—one of the bright jewels in the British Crown.

Provisional Executive Committee of the Anti-mui-tai Society.—Mrs. Ma Ying Piu, C. G. Anderson, Chan Wai Cheung, M.B., B.S., Hung To Fei, Lam Woo, Li Ping, Ngan Kwan Yu, Tsui Mow Chi, J. M. Wong, Wong Oi Tong, T. P. Woo, M.B., C.B., and Yeung Shin Chuen.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1921.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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From EUROPE and STRAITS.
 The Steamship
 "KAMAKURA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Oct., 1921.

HOCKEY.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Club presided over by Mr. L. G. Bird which was held yesterday in the H.K.C. C.'s pavilion, the following Committee and Officials were elected:—B. D. Evans (Captain), E. J. R. Mitchell (Vice-capt.), A. H. Mackenzie (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), W. H. Edmunds, L. R. Blacking and B. C. Hale.

During the course of the meeting it was stated that a ground had been obtained at Happy Valley and that matches would be played on Mondays, Thursdays and every alternate Saturday.

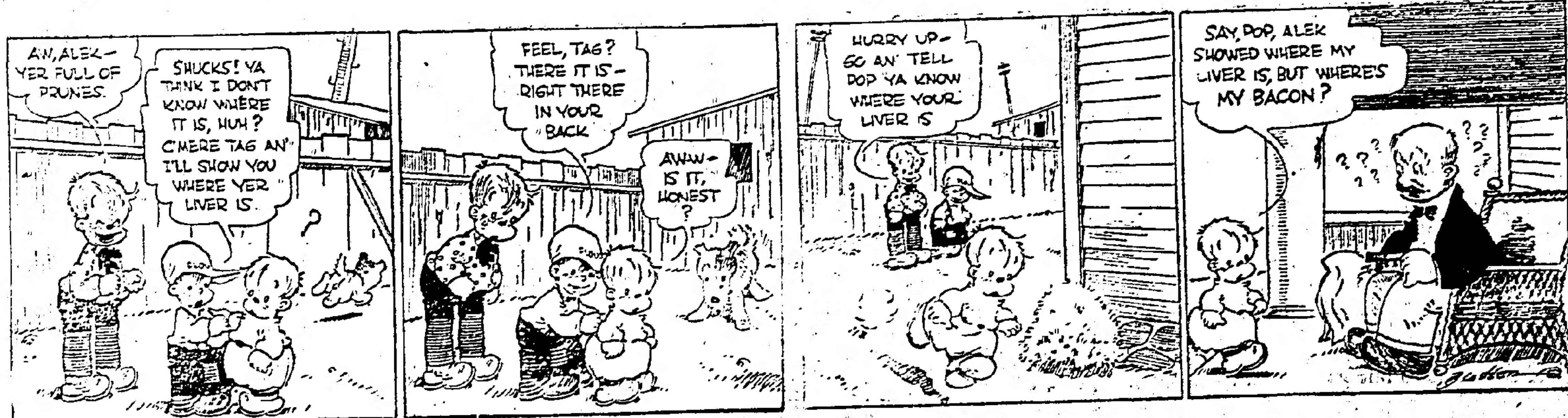
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Earl of Derby has been elected president of the British Empire Union.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921.

THE SILESIAN PROBLEM.

Although no official announcement has yet been made as to the decision of the Council of the League of Nations in regard to the Upper Silesian problem, it is fairly safe to hazard that the reports which have filtered through to various Press correspondents at Geneva have their foundation on facts. When the Allies agreed to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of the League there was a general chorus of approval, for it had become evident that Britain and France held views very much at variance with each other and if a split in the Allied forces was to be avoided some such way out as was eventually adopted would have to be found. And when the matter went to the League a small committee of impartial adjudicators was appointed to examine the question and report their finding to the Council. That has now been done and the world is anxiously awaiting official news of what that finding has been.

Reports, which Reuter says are reliable, tell us that the districts of Gleiwitz and Hindenburg and a part of Butzen will be given to Germany whilst the districts of Koenigsbueche and Kattowitz and the remainder of Butzen will go to Poland. As is already well known the two districts which report has assigned to Poland are by far the richest in the territory under consideration and were the very districts which Germany so persistently claimed under the result of the plebiscite which was taken. Germany is very much concerned with the matter. We have been told that if the League's decision is unfair in German eyes there is a danger of the present Cabinet resigning in order to demonstrate its incapacity to pay the sums due under the reparations agreement. The taking away of these important industrial districts will, say the Germans, make it impossible for the country to carry on discharging its other obligations, seeing that it is already overburdened with liabilities. The German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, has already said so in quite plain language and the German Ambassador at Paris has called upon M. Briand and attempted to explain the serious consequences which will ensue in Germany if the settlement is an unfavourable one. That is a matter which the Allies must be prepared to face, for there can be no question whatever, we think, that in this matter the Germans are sincere enough and that the loss of the territory they had been looking to get under the first plebiscite will be a matter of grave seriousness as far as the temper of the German people is concerned.

But for Britain and France the procedure has already been laid down when they both gave their assurances that they would accept the decision of the League of Nations whatever it was. When a matter has been put to arbitration there must follow an acceptance of the award, otherwise why arbitrate at all. In addition, there is the prestige of the League of Nations at stake and it would seem that if the decision has gone against Germany there is nothing for it but quiet acceptance with as good a grace as is possible. Germany is undoubtedly in a difficult position but it would be the reverse of political wisdom to fail in the application of a decision so fairly arrived at.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Post Office Site.

The old Post Office buildings have done good service in their time as official premises and for the last half dozen years or more as general offices, but the time has come for their displacement by something up-to-date. "A palatial and modern building, at least nine storeys high," upon which no expense is to be spared to make it a credit to the Colony, is promised by the Chinese purchasers of two of the four lots. The purchasers of the other lots, also Chinese, will build their own offices on the land acquired. When the site was put up to auction last year the high upset price of over \$1,900,000 and the non-division of the property resulted in no bid being forthcoming. This time the reserve prices aggregated a shade under \$1,500,000 and the Crown rent was reduced. In the end all the property was disposed of, but the bidders did not rush prices along, the total of the reserve sums being only slightly exceeded. Still, this means a substantial windfall for the Colonial Treasury, already in a favourable position on the current year's finances, so that a good set-off will be available should the revenue for the remainder of the period fall short of the estimates. The new premises will provide some splendid office accommodation, and it is anticipated that a modern Chinese bank, the formation of which is being contemplated, will occupy a considerable portion.

Panama Canal Bill.

The United States Senate has passed the Panama Canal Bill presented by Senator Borah, this being, apparently, an embodiment of the measure originated by Senator Wesley Jones, which President Wilson refused to sanction as being opposed to the arrangement with Britain contained in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. On the top of the Senate's decision comes a report that President Harding, who was said to favour a settlement by diplomatic means, has intimated approval. Not long ago an American shipping magnate expressed the opinion that Britain would not offer serious objection, as her interests were small. This is a surprising statement at first sight, considering tonnage figures, but it has to be remembered that the measure refers only to coastwise trade. On principle, however, Britain could hardly refrain from some protest against a step which reduces the before-mentioned Treaty to something like "a scrap of paper," there being no exception in it to justify the present measure. The fate of the Bill is, however, still in the balance. Even in the Senate there was a substantial minority, including some Republicans. Among these, according to an earlier report, was Senator Lodge, which is significant, for that legislator has been somewhat conspicuous by antagonism to Britain. A later message, however, seems to imply that this Senator was not among the opponents of the Bill. In any case there was outspoken opposition in the Senate, one member appealing to the Chamber not to commit itself to an act which would mean entering the disarmament conference "with soiled hands." It is taken for granted in America that the House of Representatives is likely to display obduracy against the Bill, and leaders of the Administration's party admit that recourse may be had to diplomacy before Congress takes a final decision. Leading organs like the *New York World* and the *New York Journal of Commerce* are as condemnatory as the most chauvinistic of British journals could be. Another factor is the opposition of the American railroads. Viewing the case generally, one obtains the impression that the Senate has exhibited some precipitance in pushing on with a measure that might have been capable of diplomatic adjustment.

Retrenchment.

What Mr. Bottomley would call a "business committee" in that it is a body composed of leading members of the world of commerce, not connected with the Government, has begun its task of considering ways and means of economy. This is by way of prelude to the policy of retrenchment that has been forced upon the Executive by the recent course of events. The universal industrial depression plus strikes has made a big gap in the Exchequer receipts and trade returns, while disbursements have shown little sign of

DAY BY DAY.

WE CANNOT OVERSTATE OUR DEBT TO THE PAST, BUT THE MOMENT HAS THE SUPREME CLAIM. THE PAST IS FOR US; BUT THE SOLE TERMS ON WHICH IT CAN BECOME OURS ARE ITS SUBORDINATION TO THE PRESENT.—*Emerson.*

The Bishop of Victoria has left the Colony on a visit to Shiu-hing and Canton, and does not expect to return to Hongkong until the end of October.

A fire which broke out yesterday evening destroyed a matchbox on the hillside to the East of the new motor road at Magazine Gap. The Brigade was called but the structure was completely demolished before its arrival.

Two accidents took place at the Kowloon Docks yesterday whilst construction was being carried on with a new steamer. A boiler-maker fell from the plank on which he was standing into the hold of the vessel and sustained injuries to the head. Another man fell into the engine room, and, as with the first, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

For pawning a diamond ring which did not belong to him, a foreman of the Sanitary Department will possibly lose his job, according to a request made by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Police Court this morning when the man appeared as a witness in a case of unlawful possession. The Sanitary Department will be communicated with. In the meantime a P.W.D. coolie, who originally discovered the ring in a drain at Stanton Street and who had asked the foreman to pawn it on his behalf for a sum of \$350, is being held to enable Sub-Inspector Ingham to trace the owner.

TENNIS.

The final of the Ralston Cup Tennis Tournament was played off yesterday afternoon at the Queen's College Ground, Causeway Bay, before a fairly good number of spectators.

O. Rumjahn just managed to beat S. H. Ismail after a hard battle by 3 sets to 1. The scores were—4-6, 6-4, 6-1, and 8-6.

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

Latest News from Canton.

Our Canton correspondent reports that the people of Heungshan have held another meeting in connection with the Macao harbour affair and have decided to ask the "People's Association in Shaki and Shiam" to join with them in a protest to the Government against the fact that no action has been taken. It has also been suggested that the three places should combine in the organisation of a volunteer corps to be of assistance to the Government in case of need.

diminution. Considering the local coal dispute commitments and the demands consequent upon the unemployment problem, the committee starts with a clog. These conditions, however, emphasise the urgency of the committee's task. Some months ago it was understood that the Government, impressed by the gravity of the financial position, had planned substantial economies, chiefly by the reduction of staffs. Although some reductions have been effected, the latest news is that they are more than counterbalanced by additions, and for these the authorities are able to make out a plausible case. It is just by a systematic investigation into such matters as the Civil Service that valuable service can be rendered. The task of the committee is not an enviable one, and if they succeed in lopping slices off the debit side of the account without causing a justifiable outcry from capital or labour they will merit the country's gratitude. We are not sure whether the nation retains its confidence in Sir Eric Geddes, who heads the committee on his return to "business" life after a bout of Cabinet service, but the committee in general is composed of tried men in the sphere of commerce. Their decision to question the representatives of the combatant Services before the departure for Washington, suggests that the committee desire to know the programme proposed in the event of the disarmament conference proving unsuccessful.

FATAL FIRE.

Two Danes Killed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, Oct. 13.
Two Danes at Sababernaw, Selangor, were asleep when their bungalow caught fire. One was burned to death and the other jumped out of a window and was fatally injured.

A QUICK TRIP.

Blue Funnel Boat's Performance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, Oct. 13.
The Blue Funnel steamer Troilus has reached Penang from Liverpool in twenty-four days this being the quickest since the Pyrrhus did it in twenty-two days before the war. The Troilus stayed one day in Malta, so her actual sailing time was twenty-three days.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Late Interesting Items.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, October 13.
The entries for the Autumn Race Meeting are less by one hundred as compared with the entries last year.

A Murder Charge Defence.

George Copoulos, who is charged with murder, has entered a defence of insanity. It is alleged that he killed his wife at Woosung, on July 12th.

Against High Rents.

The Commissioner of Police is urging the Council to curb the increase in rents as he fears disorders if the present tendency is not checked.

Regulating Stock Exchanges.

The authorities of the French Consession have announced stricter regulations covering Stock Exchanges which are springing up in the Consession like mushrooms.

Auto Show.

Mr. C. R. Borklin has been appointed the head of the Auto Show which it is being planned to hold.

Tennis Champion.

Mr. Pott is now the tennis champion of Shanghai having beaten Mr. da Silva by three straight sets.

Harbour Improvement.

All the foreign experts who have been engaged to take in the consultation on the improvement of the harbour, with the exception of the Britisher, Mr. Palmer, have now arrived.

BURGLARY.

A Prisoner's Request.

The man arrested in connection with the burglarious attempt on a house at Winglok Street on Tuesday night was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Police Court this morning.

An accountant of the shop participating in the burglary entered the third floor through a skylight over the verandah door and made a thorough overhaul of the boxes which they carried to the roof to rifle at leisure. In the get-away, the defendant was intercepted by a Chinese detective in Wing-sing Street carrying a tweed suit on his arm; and when searched, a wallet, a diary and a pair of garters were found on him. An attempt was made to secure his release by a bribe of \$10 to the detective, but this failed, and the fact was brought up in another charge against the prisoner in the Court to-day.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

The defendant put in a plea for reduction of the sentence on the ground that he had an aged mother in the country to look after.

His Worship pointed out that he should have considered this before he attempted the burglary. The application was ruled out.

Sub-Inspector Macdonald asked how the \$10 offered as a bribe by the defendant to the detective could be disposed off by the Court. He suggested its allocation to the Poor Box.

His Worship agreed, and on the defendant's admission of the second charge of bribery, he added another six weeks to the sentence.

POLO GYMKHANA.

Interport Tent Pegging.

There was a good attendance at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Polo Gymkhana, and an interesting programme of sport was presented.

A polo match between Shanghai Light Horse (Lieut.-Col. F. Cox, C.C. Boyd, H. Robinson and E.H. MacMichael) and the Army Past and Present (J. Bell-Irving, Capt. Johnstone, Capt. R. Neville and Major A.W. Timmis) was the first event. It was a fairly even game, the two sides being well-matched. There was not the dash and fire of the Interport match, but play was far more open and, therefore, much more interesting from a spectacular point of view. The first two chukkas were played with no advantage to either side, but in the third chukka Capt. Neville put the ball between the posts for Hongkong, which score, however, was soon equalised by a successful shot from Boyd. Neville was responsible for the winning goal in the last chukka. The result was 2-1 in favour of Hongkong. The umpire was Brig.-Gen. MacNaughten.

In the Interport Tent Pegging (by sections) competition, Hongkong was represented by J. Bell-Irving, Capt. Fisher, Major Timmis and Brig.-Gen. MacNaughten, and Shanghai was represented by G.F. Brennan, C.C. Boyd, H. Robinson, and E.H. MacMichael. Marks were awarded for pace and style as well as for strikes, draws and carries, and each section was allowed three attempts. Shanghai's style was far superior to that of the Hongkong four, but the Home team put up a very good show and the visitors only got the verdict by a very narrow margin of points. The judging was by Lieut.-Col. Clementi-Smith.

Some of the other events were very amusing, especially the Gretna Green Stakes, in which competition the gentlemen were required to ride the length of the field, hand over their ponies to their mafios and then run to a spot where their lady partners were waiting and pull them to the winning post in rickshaws. Miss Delacombe and Mr. I.M.P. Beron were the successful competitors.

The Musical Chairs caused many smiles. The competitors entered into the thing with enthusiasm, the last chair being occupied by Mr. Potts while

Capt. Fisher, who tied with him by previously sharing a chair, sat rather violently on the ground.

In the throwing the Tennis Ball competition the ladies attempted to catch balls thrown by gentlemen when riding at full gallop. The prizes went to Mrs. Bowden-Smith and Lieut. Lane. The Gold, a sort of golf on horseback, was won by Major Timmis, while Mrs. Bowden-Smith and Mr. Bell-Irving were the successful competitors in the Threading the Needle Race.

Lady Kirkpatrick kindly presented the prizes, and at the conclusion she was accorded three hearty cheers, for which Lieut.-General Kirkpatrick briefly returned thanks. At the events were judged by Lieut.-Col. Clementi-Smith. Brig.-Gen. MacNaughten officiated as M.C. and the time keeper was Mr. Fiddes-Wilson.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

Attractive Pictures.

Those who have not yet seen "The Westerners" now showing at the World Theatre and who are fond of pictures dealing with the pioneer days and the times of the gold rush should make a point of doing so to-night. The story is one dealing with the feuds between redskins and whites and tells of the efforts of a half-breed named Lafond to have vengeance on those who prevented him assaulting a woman. How he meets with an end he deserves and how the regeneration of another man is effected by the woman he loves make an absorbing theme.

With the change of programme which takes place to-morrow there is being shown the William Fox production "The Scarlet Pimpernel" based on Baroness Orczy's well-known novel. The outstanding characters of Sir Percy Blakeney, Lady Blakeney and Chauvelin are in the hands of such well known stars as Dustin Farnum, Winifred Kingston and William Burruss. The story has been faithfully reproduced and the picture should attract large houses.

A WEEK FOR CHORUS GIRLS?

A draft contract has been prepared by the Actors' Association, providing for a minimum salary of £3 a week in the chorus of pantomimes and Christmas shows.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Ay, when women folk start in to improve their mind ye may as well put the paper aside and try to take an intelligent interest in the conversation. Now, I never was one that went in for lectures—outside the home-made variety: in that case they come to you whether ye want them or no—and I'd as soon sit still of a night as change into my second-best suit for the best lecturer that ever warstled through a college.

But Janet, she kept on pestering me all last week to take her to the City Hall. I didn't mind in the least but I certainly kicked at yon reference to the Bandman girls. Even if I do prefer musical comedy to solo religion, she always got her share of it, legs and all, and outside the theatre I wouldn't know a Bandman girl if I met her by my porridge of a morning. But you know what some women are.

So Janet she got me persuaded the night before yestreen to go up to the Kirk Hall and hear Dr. Hodgkin. A fine up-standing chap, grand speaker and has yon far away look in his eyes that denotes the visionary. Now to tell the truth, I hadn't the slightest idea what kind o' stuff we were in for when we got there and it wasn't until we were half way through that I jaloused it was the usual kind o' gospel spellbinding preceded by a lot o' unusual talk. Yon man's a thinker right enough and some o' his earlier thoughts were fine, ay, even to the verge o' almost being irreligious. If I'd written some o' the things he said, our ministers would have been cocking their ears and looking down their noses at what would have appeared to them to be language almost to the point of blasphemy. But a religious lecturer can get away wi' that sort o' thing, provided he makes good before he sits down. Which he did in the traditional style, bringing in the usual touching story here

and there and finally winding up wi' the orthodox appeal anent personal salvation. Nothing in the world the matter wi' it, ye ken, but still I'd a kind o' feeling I'd been tricked if you know what I mean. It was like swallowing castor oil encased in brandy. We got both, but I hope it did us good.

Going down the road, I said to Janet it was like auld times, to which she agreed. When we were courting we went about Carrubber's Close Mission quite a lot—on wet nights. It didn't cost much, the singing was fine and if it did us no good it certainly did us no ill. But we went there wi' our eyes open and we knew what to expect. I never did have much time for the parsons at home that beguiled ye into their folds wi' the names o' fancy sermons pasted on the kirk door? When folks need their religion sugar-coated it's doubtful whether they're worth curing at all.

Of course, mind ye, I'm no finding fault wi' what the worthy Dr. said. No, far from it. Maybe it was a different kind o' address he gave in Kowloon, compared wi' his orations at the City Hall. Maybe rightly so, for Kowloon's a queer place nowadays wi' K. R. A.'s and the like and they need all that's coming to them for they're a cantankerous lot, let me tell you. And what's more forbye, its just as well nothing depended on a collection for I've seen more folk round a dead dog on the roadway than was at yon meeting the night afore yestreen.

But a handfu' like yon can leave the whole lump. I made a start myself in the morning when I asked Janet how her sore ear was keeping. She must have forgotten about the lecture though, for all I got for my pains away wi' that sort o' thing, the better of me, and to get on wi' my eggs and bacon afore they turned cold. So much for Christian charity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

The Scout Movement.

Sir.—In yesterday's article by your correspondent, who writes under the name of Robt. MacWhirter, there appears a statement which I would kindly request your permission to refute. The writer says that the continuance of the "Boy Scout-Cadet Business"—whatever it may mean exactly by such a ridiculous phrase—does not bring us much nearer disarmament, and he presumably infers that the movement is calculated to hinder the progress of the L. O. N. Your correspondent is evidently very ill-informed regarding the aims and objects of the Boy Scout Movement, which is now probably one of the widest international movements in existence, for there is hardly a civilised country in which the movement has not at least been inaugurated. At the recent great Jamboree at home one of the most noticeable features was the mingling and fraternising of scouts of different nationalities. I believe I am right in saying that nearly every nation in Europe, excepting Germany and Austria, was represented, as well as American, Asiatic and African nations.

And the fraternising does not stop with jamborees; troops in different countries frequently correspond with one another, and sometimes exchange visits. The effect of such fraternising amongst the youth of the nations must surely eventually help in the creation of that international spirit of goodwill without which the L. O. N. can never make real headway.

To associate the scout movement with the Cadet movement is entirely wrong. It is expressly laid down in the regulations that the scout movement is not a military movement, and that military training forms no part of the scout's training.

In our own country the Boy Scouts, unlike the Boys' Brigades and the Cadets, are not, and never have been, recognised by the military authorities.

As one who saw four years of active service in the late war and is in consequence, like the great majority of men who shared the same experience, now as strongly anti-military as it is possible to be, I would not be associated with the scout movement for an hour longer if I thought your correspondent's assertion was true.

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this letter and enclosing my card.

Yours &c.

"SCOUTMASTER."

Hongkong 12th Oct. 1921.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The Two Divisions.

The adjourned meeting of the League was held at the Hongkong Cricket Club last night. The President, the Hon. Dr. Claude Severn, C.M.G., was in the chair and there were also present representatives from the various cricket clubs.

Seven clubs entered for the first division and six for the second. The former were the K.C.C., C.S.C.C., Craigengower C.C., R.G.A., Indian Recreation Club, Chinese Recreation Club and Hongkong University. Those entered for the second division were the K.C.C., C.S.C.C., Indian Recreation Club, Chinese Recreation Club, R.A.M.C. and Police.

It was decided that the clubs which had entered for the two divisions should be asked to send in the names to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. H. Taylor) of the first eight men in their first eleven, who would be barred from playing in the second division.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE AT SHANGHAI.

Operators Back at Work. The telephone service at Shanghai was practically at normal on the 6th inst following upon the previous day's strike in protest against the discharge of an operator. This man, alleged to have been abusive to a French detective who put in a call, was detained by the French for some hours and then allowed to depart, the incident closing with his departure so far as the police were concerned. Upon hearing of his release the day operators all returned to work. It is understood that the majority of the night operators also turned up for work.

CHINESE NEWS.

The Northern Expedition.

Our Canton correspondent learns that the various commanders of the 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of the 2nd Division have received orders to prepare for the northern expedition. The remainder of the 2nd Division will be distributed along the northern river to occupy certain defensive points.

A Peking telegram to hand today states that in reply to the German Minister, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has declared that the godowns in Hankow and Shanghai formerly belonging to Germans are to be treated in the same way as steamers were, and therefore, cannot be returned.

A Shanghai telegram reports that traffic between Ichang and Chung Hing has resumed, and steamers can now proceed direct to the latter place.

We take the following from the Canton Times:—

The two sprinklers ordered by the Canton Municipality from England several months ago, have arrived and will be used on the malcos soon. These two sprinklers cost about \$30,000.

By order of the Municipality those who practise midwifery are required to secure a licence from the Health Department. Only those who have studied three years or more in a recognized school of midwifery and have successfully passed the examination given by the Health Department, will licences be issued.

Electricians in Canton are also required to pass an examination given by the Department of Public Utilities before licences will be issued to them.

At last the strike of oil mill workers, has been successfully settled by the Canton Municipal authorities. On account of the neglect in the care of the machinery in the different oil mills, caused by the long strike, it will take some time to have all the machinery renovated, before actual work in the mills can be resumed.

National Day was also celebrated in Patsan city no less enthusiastically than in Canton. In the morning of that day the main thoroughfares such as the Kung Ching Street and the Pun Yung Street were crowded with people. A parade took place at noon and several thousand students, business men and labourers marched for hours through the different streets of the city.

Members of the Fatshan militia, the Ching Wu Athletic Club, and the Chamber of Commerce also participated in the parade and other celebrations. All schools, public offices and big business houses were closed for the day. Fire-crackers were set off incessantly from morn till night. In the evening a lantern parade was held by the students. Fireworks were displayed at several public places.

I.O.U. CASE.

A Dodge that Failed.

A Sikh moneylender, Surj Singh, sued a Chinese chauffeur, Ah Po, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, this morning for \$112, being \$100 due under an I.O.U. and the remainder interest at 3 per cent. per month for four months. Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Macnamara conducted the defence.

The plaintiff's case was that he, a registered money lender, in February last advanced to defendant \$80 and received an I.O.U. for \$100. The transaction was carried out at the registered address.

For the defence, it was submitted that this was untrue. Defendant's case was that the money was lent by plaintiff's brother in May, 1920. It was contended that both plaintiff and his brother carried on a money lending business, but plaintiff was registered and the other was not. This was a pure catch, said Mr. Macnamara, to get defendant to pay up. Plaintiff's brother, he contended, had lent the money and had handed the I.O.U. to plaintiff, who was the only one who was registered.

The Lordship gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

JUMPED ON CAR "BONNET."

Whilst endeavouring to get clear of a motor-car, G. T. Tuvey, a labourer, of Camden Town, jumped on the bonnet. When the car was brought to a standstill, however, he fell into the roadway, and died later in hospital from pneumonia, following a compound fracture of the leg. The inquest at St. Pancras was adjourned for the coroner to view the car.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Pacific Freights.

The Admiral line is withdrawing its Portland steamers from the Portland-Orient run, the Shipping Board having taken them off the run. This leaves Portland to be served by the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company. The local office of the Admiral Line has also received advices that freighters from the Puget Sound district will be withdrawn, unless the Company is willing to charter under a bare-bottom charter basis on account of lack of cargo and poor rates. The situation is none too promising at present and it would be poor policy to fix up charters.

Further Withdrawals.

The Admiral Line has also received advices that Struthers and Dixon will cease their service of freighters from Puget Sound on October 31. This will leave the Admiral Line and the Frank Waterhouse company operating Shipping Board ships in the Puget Sound district.

Arrivals and Departures.

Captain and Mrs. W.C. Clarke arrived back in the Colony on the Aki Maru this morning after a holiday in Australia. Colonel Palestine of the Salvation Army was a passenger by the same vessel.

Mr. Alex. Andor, president of the Admiral Line, is leaving Puget Sound on November 25 by the Silver State. His visit is being made in order to secure first-hand information regarding the possibilities of trade in the Far East. He will probably arrive here a about two months hence.

By the Kamo Maru from Japan and Shanghai arrived Mr. A. Sundhermer, local agent for 555 cigarettes.

A large number of Manila lawyers arrived by the Aki Maru. They are on their way to the Far Eastern Law Conference.

Dr. and Mrs. Koch are leaving for Home by the Kamo Maru to-morrow.

Marine Court Cases.

Lieutenant Conway Hake, R. N. R., heard several cases in the Marine Court this morning.

Leung Hing Wing was charged with having a space in his boat constructed and fitted up in such a manner as to make it a secret compartment and with unlawfully plying for hire a cargo boat at Yau-mai without a licence on October 12. He was fined \$30.

For anchoring his boat in the Central Fairway of the Harbour Wong Sze was fined \$5 and for failing to take out a licence for her passenger boat Chow Po was fined \$2.

General Notes.

The Tydeus, which arrived from Singapore yesterday, reports a fresh monsoon, rough sea and showery weather. The Aki Maru on her voyage from Manila was more fortunate and merely reports slightly cloudy weather. She carries 73 through European passengers and had nine for Hongkong.

The Shidzuoka Maru, which arrived yesterday from London carried 5,297 tons of general cargo, mainly glass, spitzler, dye stuffs and steel. She also carried 455 tons of glass, iron tubes etc.

MINERS AND PARTY FUNDS.

Blaenavon (Monmouthshire) miners have passed a resolution to cease contributing to the Labour Party funds. The resolution urged Mr. Thomas Richards, the secretary, to call an immediate conference to reorganize the whole of the South Wales Miners' Federation in such a way that fund should be devoted entirely to industrial affairs. It was also recommended that the miners' agents should be controlled by the Central Executive in London.

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road C., is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE

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Owing to the great length of this picture, the show starts at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

HEREDITARY CRAFTSMEN.

A family of burglars, including father, mother, two boys, and a girl, have been sentenced at Lucerne to long terms of imprisonment for burglary and theft. The family have lived at Lucerne since 1913, and during the past five years they have committed more than 100 burglaries, 60 of which have been traced to the father and the remainder to the mother, aided by her children. The boys, aged 12 and 15, crept down chimneys and opened the doors of the houses robbed by their parents. The girl, aged 15, was employed to dispose of jewellery and other proceeds of the robberies.

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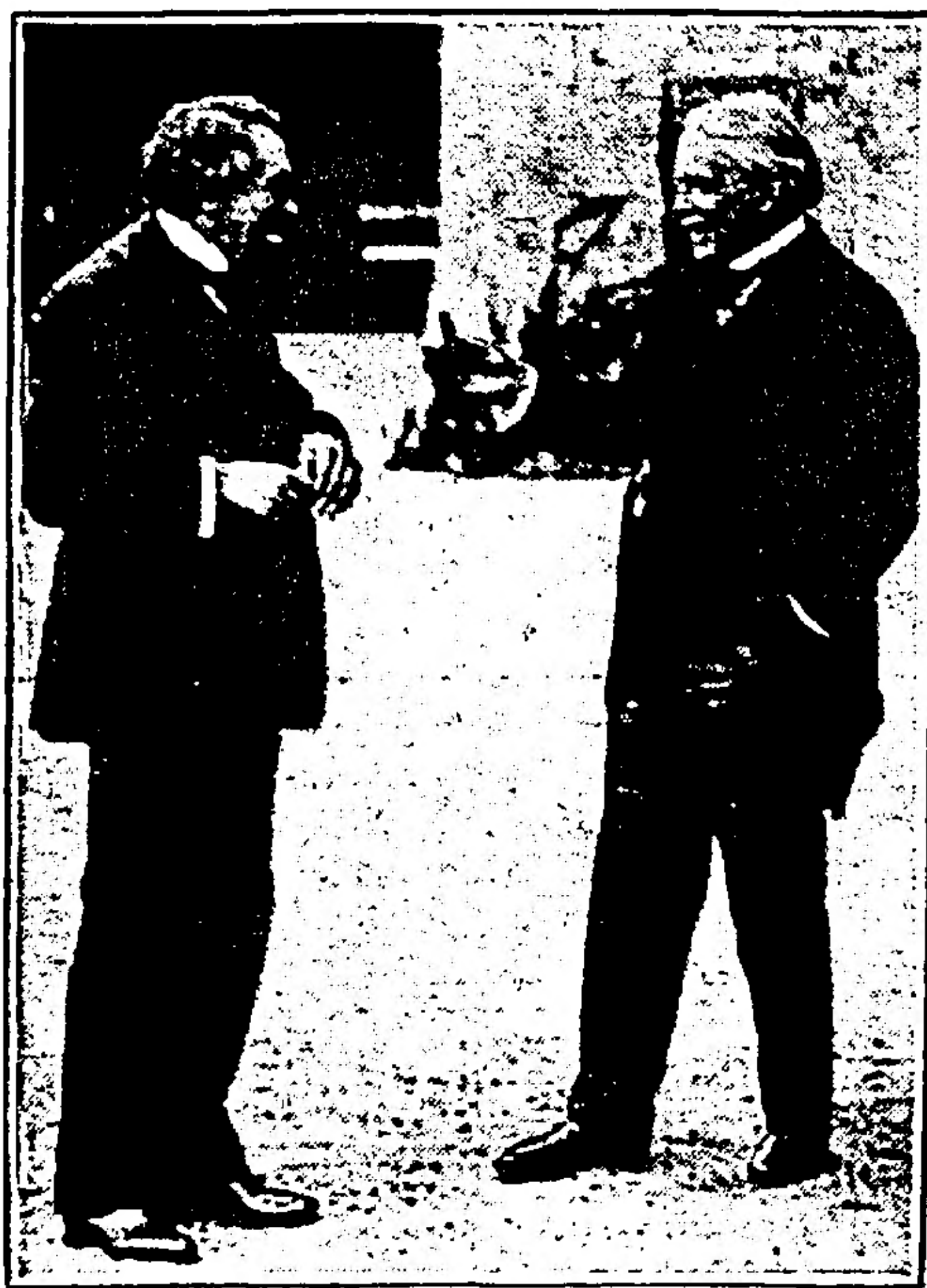
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CAMERA NEWS



Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand during a recess of the Supreme Council.



The King in Highland garb.



C. W. Hart, long distance runner. This photo shows him starting from the Westminster bridge on a run out of London to Edinburgh.



Thousands of residents of Hull, lined the streets to pay honour to the British and American aviators who died in the R33 disaster.



The Countess of Cromer, will be hostess to the Prince of Wales when he visits India. Earl Cromer, her husband, will be chief of the prince's personal staff.



WHAT'S HOLDING IT UP?—A rich German built this unique summer house on his estate at Koslin. It is so balanced that 40 guests can stand in it to view the surrounding country.



Zenzo Shimidzu took the first two sets from Wm. T. Tilden, 2nd, in the play for the Davis cup. The world tennis champion had to play at top speed to take the next three sets and the match. This picture shows Shimidzu in action against Tilden.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only)
From Macao daily at 8.00 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)
Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Klorman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMACHUS"	via Suez Canal	13th October.
"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st November.
"TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	13th November.
"KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	17th November.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO.

CANTON.



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 27th October.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 27th October.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office.

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT.

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 155.

Tel. No. 140.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

S. S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO JAVA. HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

November 13th.

October 29th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at

San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Telephone, Passengers Dept.

No. 1254.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Tel., Freight Dept. & Agent.

No. 2151.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SWISS INDUSTRY.

Switzerland is becoming a keen competitor in the market for internal combustion engines and for electrical machinery and accessories.

CHEMICAL FACTORY AT TSINAN.

A factory is to be established at Tsinan for the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, which have hitherto been imported from abroad.

ANGLO-CHINESE IRON WORKS.

An Anglo-Chinese Iron Works, which is stated to be capitalised at \$15,000,000, has been established at Chinwangtao. According to its report, it will have a daily output of 200 tons of iron.

OIL IN SARAWAK.

Large quantities of oil of good quality are reported to have been discovered in Sarawak, where the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company has been prospecting for a considerable time.

SOUTH WALES COAL FOR THE EAST.

There is an improved demand apparent for South Wales coal for the East. Tonnage has been chartered on the Baltic Exchange to carry coals from South Wales to Sourabaya at 18s. a ton.

BRITISH TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Exports of British textile machinery to India, British Malaya and Ceylon increased from £445,597 during the first five months of 1920 to £2,834,870 during the corresponding period of this year.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE AT SHANGHAI.

Rumours of a colossal undertaking by a Japanese firm are reported in the vernacular newspapers. It is stated that a certain Japanese firm has raised 70 million yen for the establishment of a spinning mill in Shanghai for the manufacture of cotton, yarn, thread, piece goods, silk and woollen goods, etc. The mill will require 1,000 mow of land and will employ 30,000 workmen.

JAPANESE BID FOR HARBIN TRADE.

According to a Harbin dispatch to the Jiji a considerable amount of progress is being made towards creating a Special Product Exchange there under the promotion of a Japanese, Mr. Mori, and his associates. The proposed Exchange is now receiving unusual attention in the city, being expected to mollify the depressed tone experienced at present. There are many opponents, however, trying to obstruct the prospect of the new Exchange, no adverse effects have so far been brought about, but on the contrary negotiations are progressing satisfactorily in all quarters, so by the end of October at the latest a North Manchurian Special Product Exchange with a capital of ¥10,000,000, will probably have been brought into being under the management of Japanese. The message adds that it is a matter for great congratulation in the interests of foreign developments that a Special Product Exchange be established by Japanese, who ever they may be, in Harbin—one of the greatest emporiums in Far Eastern economic circles.

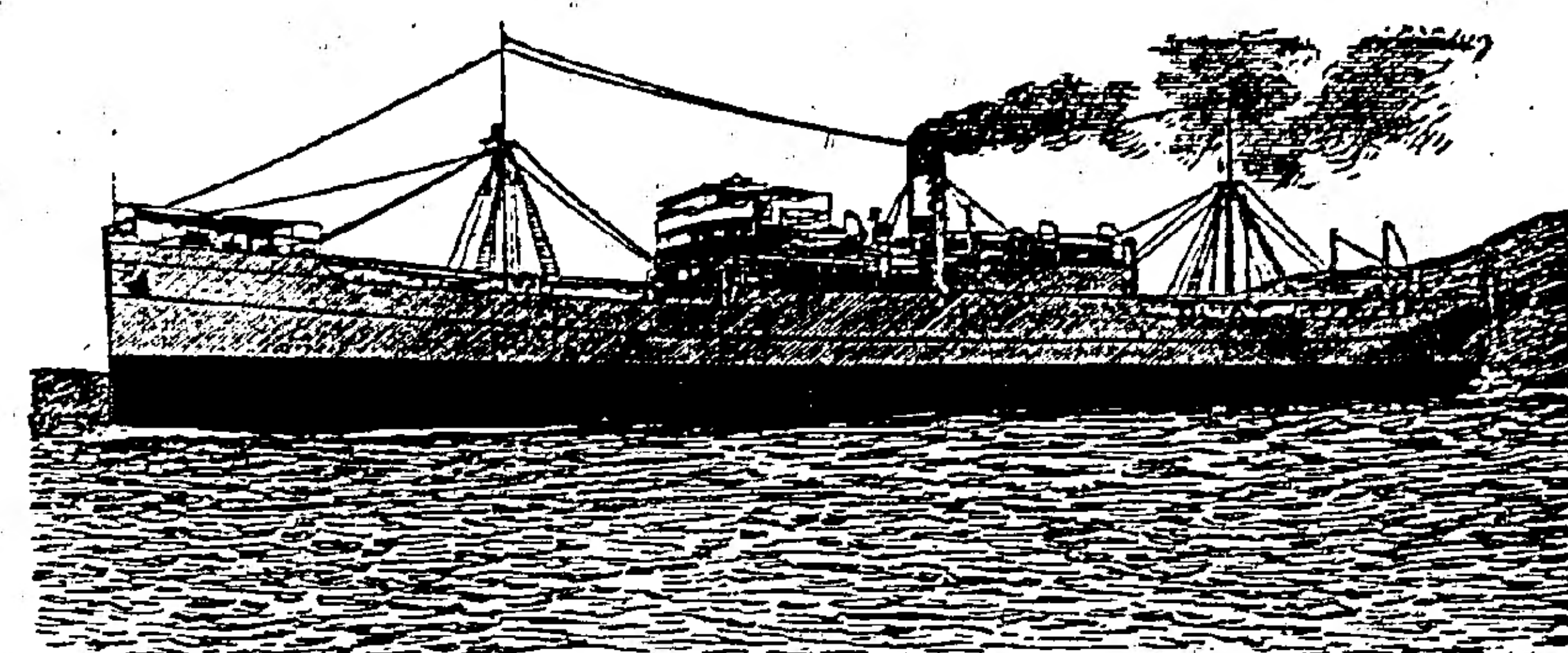
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER" 8,243 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross)

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, GULF OF INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, SOYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
PHIVA	9,000	15 Oct. 11 a.m.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,400	20th Oct.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay
SARDINA	5,600	29th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KARNALA	9,000	12th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS 13,600 15th Oct. 1 p.m. Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	18th Oct.	Malbourne via Manila, Thursday
ST. ALBANS	4,300	14th Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,300	18th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
JAPAN	6,100	21st Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messengers not more than eight. X, Y, Z, etc. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Callin Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

KANO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MIYO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.

DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... End of October.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

WAGASA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd November.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BESTES MARU ... Saturday, 15th Oct.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 13th Oct., at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected to arrive	Will leave on or about	For
Tjileboet	Java	In port	13th Oct.	S'hai, Japan
Haidis	Java	17th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Batavia via Belawan-Deli
Tjiluwong	Amoy/S'hai	23rd Oct.	31st Oct.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected to arrive	Will leave on or about	For
Saleier	Java	20th Oct.	26th Oct.	San Francisco via Manila.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"

Sailing about 8th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 7th November.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 22nd October. Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
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This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
Genoa, London & Rotterdam	City of Peking 29th Oct.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	City of Delhi 12th Nov.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	20th October.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	22nd October.
M.V. "GLENVYLE"	10th November.
"GLENOGLE"	20th November.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	17th Oct.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Nov.	LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
"GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK	Mingsang	Tues. 14th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Yatshing	Tues. 18th Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Tues. 18th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Tues. 18th Oct. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Tues. 18th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyasang	Thur. 20th Oct. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Thur. 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Namsang	Sun. 23rd Oct. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnin. from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Chaksang" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 20th Oct., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & HPHONG	Kailong	15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	16th Oct. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	16th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	18th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	18th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	20th Oct. at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'HSIN	Kuelchow	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Oct. 13, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Mailong	W. Couper	TUES, 18th Oct. at 2 p.m.
Mailong	W. C. Patmore	FRI, 21st Oct. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.) For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU ... Sailing on or about 15th Oct.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU ... Sailing on or about 26th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

K. SUZUKI,

Second Floor of Princes Building. Tel. No. 2708. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 730 and Special Notice to Mariners No. 396, notice is hereby given that the red sectors of the North-east Shantung Promontory Light have been discontinued. The light, which is Group Lightning Flashing, now shows to white flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds round the horizon where not obscured by land.

JAPANESE VESSELS TIED UP IN FOREIGN PORTS.

The total of Japanese vessels tied up in foreign ports, as far as is known, consists of four vessels of 15,471 tons deadweight. They are the Hashimoto Kisen a Kazan Maru, 4,700 tons, tied up in Rotterdam since last December; the Toyosaki Kisen a Kibi Maru XV, 4,639 tons, in the same port since May of last year; the Hashimoto Kisen a Totoman Maru, 3,500 tons, in Alexandria since January; and the Nitta Kisen a Manyo Maru XI, 2,632 tons, in Constantinople since last November.

MOJI HARBOUR.

A Japanese paper circulates a rumour that in connection with the suit recently instituted by Mr. Sano Shigeru, of Takarazuka, against Mr. Shima, the Managing Director of the Osaka Exchange, and Mr. Miyazaki, the President of the Osaka Electric Company, in their capacity as promoters of the Moji Harbour Construction Company, the fact has been disclosed that for the purpose of obtaining facilities for the successful execution of their enterprise, Mr. Miyazaki gave a large sum of money to a dozen leaders of a certain political party prior to the last general election.

JAPAN'S OIL POLICY.

Certain influential Japanese Government officials are understood, according to the Japan Advertiser, to have again taken steps to hasten the formulation of an oil policy for Japan. The problem is periodically put forward as the most urgent one from the point of view of Japanese national defence, but very large private interests are involved. Officials of the Finance and Navy Departments and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are now convening daily and hope to have the outlines of a definite policy drawn very soon. Attention will be given later to methods of carrying out the programme decided upon, which in the meantime is being kept strictly secret. Haste is known to be prompted by the fact that Japanese petroleum production is rapidly declining just at a time when its use for industrial and naval purposes is fast increasing. From 1916 to 1919 the annual output fell by regular stages from 2,651,000 koku (one koku equals 47.65889 gallons) to 2,060,000 koku with imports rising about in proportion.

VAST NEW SHIPYARD FOR THE THAMES.

Something approaching the old-time ship-repairing prosperity on the Thames may be hoped for. Negotiations have been proceeding for several months between the great Belfast ship-building firm of Harland and Wolff, and the Port of London Authority, under which the firm are to take over practically all the repair work and plant of the Authority. These negotiations have been completed and an agreement signed, and representatives of the firm are preparing to take possession and control. New buildings are to be erected in place of some of the less useful structures at present in use. Considerably over a quarter of a million is to be spent on this work alone. The Daily Chronicle learns that the arrangements include the taking over on lease of sites on the Authority's property, both in the docks and on the riverside, as well as the existing shops. Engineering as well as ship-repairing establishments will be started and the whole of the work required by the Authority will be executed by the firm on a percentage basis of cost and profit. Repairing work that would in the ordinary way be executed on the river is now sent elsewhere, some even to Holland. Care has been taken to protect the interests of workmen and staff immediately concerned. It is declared that the firm are pledged to retain all those at present in the department acquired, and to satisfy all requirements in respect to superannuation and other privileges. They are also bound by the fair wage conditions agreed to by the Authority.

